





## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Doubts on Japan's nuclear role after Laird visit

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 14

Mr Melvin Laird, the United States Defence Secretary, who has been visiting Japan, appears to have left considerable confusion about American defence policy in the Far East behind him.

The confusion centres around America's ideas on the nuclear defence of the area and whether Japan should take part in it. For most Japanese there exists no more sensitive issue. But Mr Laird seems to have handled it with less than normal sensitivity.

During his visit to Japan Mr Laird, and those who spoke for him, appeared to give the impression that it was a matter of no great moment for the US if Japan decided to develop a nuclear military capability. Circumstances indeed were envisaged which might cause Japan, in perhaps 10 years time, to deploy its own nuclear weapons and in particular an antiballistic missile (ABM) defence.

Mr Laird, responding at a press conference to a Japanese questioner who wondered how the US would react to the development of tactical nuclear weapons by Japan, said that he saw "no role for Japan as far as the nuclear deterrent is concerned during the period of the 1970s and beyond."

"Nuclear deterrent" means the possession of nuclear weapons of a range, weight, and numbers sufficient to inflict unacceptable damage on the territory of the threatening nation so that it will be deterred from launching an attack.

Mr Laird therefore, clearly seemed to imply that he could foresee a Japanese ABM in "the 1970s and beyond."

The position of the Japanese Government is that the country will look to the US for its nuclear defence and has no intention of developing its own nuclear capability in the military field. That is very much in tune with majority opinion in Japan, which is still obsessed with memories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Japanese public has apparently been left in a state of agitated confusion by the Laird visit.

The issue indeed is one of general importance. Japan is a signatory to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. She has, therefore, undertaken neither to develop nor to acquire nuclear weapons. The US has undertaken, under the treaty, not to supply Japan (or other non-nuclear nations) with nuclear weapons. However, in the event of a Japanese Government decision that it was essential for the nation's security to have its own nuclear capability it must be assumed that it would renounce the non-proliferation treaty and develop its own nuclear force.

Three factors may be considered likely to converge in facing Japan with such a decision. The first is the fact that China is well on its way to developing a nuclear capability which seems certain to give her the capacity to hit targets in Japan by the end of this decade.

Secondly, a nation so vulnerable to nuclear attack as overpowered Japan, and one which is undoubtedly capable of developing its own nuclear weapons, is unlikely to depend for its existence on the protection of a third power indefinitely.

Thirdly, the decline of assisting friendly nations to defend themselves, but only indirectly, is likely, rightly or wrongly, to put American nuclear protection at a discount.

But Japan could not hope to protect itself from nuclear attack by China (or for that matter by Russia) by relying only on ABM. For one thing the distance between the two countries is scarcely great enough to give an ABM system sufficient time to intercept and hit the incoming missile.

Much more important, the only nuclear protection which

really counts is that which is based on a credible nuclear deterrence. No country, probably not even the US, can prevent a nuclear attack from inflicting unacceptable damage solely by defensive means. It must at the same time have an offensive nuclear capability as a means in order to reduce the number of hostile missiles than to deter the launching of an attack which would invite certain retaliatory destruction.

It does not, therefore, seem to make sense to contemplate a purely defensive Japanese nuclear capability. The same reasoning would apply to any country which was contemplating a nuclear defence — the more so as an offensive nuclear weapons are increasingly developed for underwater firing.

It seems unlikely that Mr Laird's rather casual attitude towards the possibility of a Japanese nuclear force was designed to encourage the country to build one. There seem to be two possibilities for it. First, that he is aware of the considerations, designed above, which might lead Japan to go nuclear, and is insufficiently diplomatic to realise the consequences of his remarks on this subject.

Secondly, and more Machiavellian, that the purpose of his visit was to bring pressure on Japan to take a greater and more active role in the defence of South-east Asia and that he hoped to induce her to do so by implying that the American nuclear umbrella over Japan could not be taken for granted and that a Japanese threat to go nuclear would be unduly dismayed Washington.

The President of Uganda, General Idi Amin (left) and his Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Wanume Kebedi (right) at their meeting with Sir Alec Douglas-Home in London

## 1,000 arrests in Morocco

More than a thousand people — apart from the rebel troops directly involved — have been arrested in the aftermath of Saturday's attempt to kill King Hassan, Moroccan sources said today.

More executions were likely to follow those of 10 high-ranking officers who were before the firing squad on Tuesday without trial, according to some reports.

However, General Mohammed Oufkir, the Interior Minister, who has been given full emergency powers by the King to purge the nation of plotters, told reporters that captured rebel troops would not be executed. All of them had now been rounded up and would be disciplined by the military authorities, he added.

In an interview with a French journalist, General Oufkir gave his version of the abortive attempt to overthrow the king and set up a left-wing republic.

He said the real leader appeared to be a Colonel Ababou, a close friend of General Mohammed Medbouh, originally identified as the master plotter, and killed by his own troops in the attack on the Summer Palace.

The Interior Minister said Colonel Ababou and General Medbouh split the military academy cadets who carried out the attack into two groups. One unit, of about 200 men, was positioned near the Summer Palace, hidden behind sand dunes and in trees.

The second group was also moved up to the Palace in trucks — well out of sight of the first group — and told that the King's life was in danger and that they must recapture the Palace to save him.

At a certain point, the first unit opened fire, probably into the air, according to General Oufkir's account. The other cadets thought they were coming under enemy attack and opened fire on the Palace in their turn.

The "loyalist" unit then stormed the Palace grounds — rocketing, machine-gunning, and setting alight guests, assembled for the King's second birthday party, who ran for cover on the Palace grounds.

General Oufkir said other groups of cadets headed for Army Headquarters, the State Palace, and the Ministry of the Interior — some of them being sent in to protect the installations from the rebels.

The army would not have followed the rebels in their attempt to kill the King — the plot leaders knew it, the Interior Minister Plenipotentiary explained.

A total of 260 rebels,

civilians, and loyal soldiers were killed in the fighting.

It was announced here that the Libyan Ambassador, Youssef el Shibani, had been placed under surveillance at his residence and that his telephone had been cut as a result of Colonel Gaddafi's support for the coup and Tripoli Radio's continued calls for the overthrow of the Moroccan monarchy.

An earlier report from Tripoli, monitored in Cairo and published in "Al-Ahram", said that Moroccan troops had stormed the Libyan Embassy.

For their part, the Libyans today carried out a large-scale demonstration in front of the Moroccan Embassy in Tripoli, which has been closed for several days, in protest against what the official news agency called the "brutal crimes" carried out by the Moroccan King against the leaders of the July 10 Revolution.

But it was noted that the Libyan State radio and television had reverted to normal programmes after broadcasting only revolutionary songs and martial music since Saturday.

Meanwhile, Colonel Gaddafi's embarrassed partner in the projected Union of Arab Republics, President Sadat, was reportedly waiting for word from his special envoy, Mr Hassan Sabri el Kholl, apparently still pacing Rabat's diplomatic corridors in the hope of an audience with the King. He arrived from Cairo late Monday night bearing a special message from the Egyptian leader, Hassan, who mentioned Cairo in connection with the "July 10 Revolution", appeared in no particular hurry to receive him. — Reuter and UPI.

Libya has broken off diplomatic relations with Morocco, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported tonight.

## A softer line on dissent in Spain

From our Correspondent

Madrid, July 14

THE SPANISH Government has withdrawn from Parliament a draft law granting conscientious objectors the right to perform national service in nonmilitary organisations. There are about 180 conscientious objectors, nearly all members of Jehovah's Witnesses, in Spanish prisons.

Withdrawal of the draft law does not mean that objectors will continue to be prosecuted under the Spanish "cat and mouse" regulations. These frequently involve repeated prosecutions and prison sentences for "military disobedience" or "desertion."

'Old guard'

It seems the Government is not prepared to accept Right-wing amendments to the draft law advocated by those who wish to emasculate a mildly liberal measure and make it virtually inoperative.

The Chief of the Combined General Staff, Lieutenant-General Manuel Diaz Alegria, who holds progressive views, has attacked the "old guard" generals for attempting to water down the Bill. He said he would vote against it in its amended form.

It appears that the proposal on conscientious objectors will be presented shortly as a decree handed down by General Franco for formal approval. The "rubber stamp" Parliament is most unlikely to reject it.

## Amin puts blame on Chinese

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

President Amin of Uganda is writing to the Chinese Government to complain about Chinese military advisers he claims have been seen helping Tanzanian guerrillas deep inside Uganda. He said in London yesterday up to a thousand Ugandan soldiers have now been killed by guerrillas attacking in platoon strength — this is over 300 more than the losses announced 10 days ago.

Putting the blame for these alleged attacks on President Nyerere of Tanzania, partner with Uganda and Kenya in the East African community, President Amin said that the Tanzanian Prime Minister is "misinformed about conditions in Uganda — there is no support at all for Mr Obote."

Letters of protest about the incidents are being sent to the Tanzanian authorities by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the Commonwealth Office.

News of these latest losses has been given to President Amin by his high command in Uganda while he is on an international tour which began in Israel, continues for five days in Britain, and will be followed by a call in Paris and a return visit to Israel.

According to his report the Chinese were seen in a car but not captured — "You know it is not difficult to recognise Chinese," said the President. In an attack at Moroto last Sunday the President said that there had been a degree of collusion between guerrillas and Ugandan troops.

While he is in Britain President Amin will seek to buy "selected equipment" for his 10,000-strong armed forces. He would give no details of the kind of arms he wants or the success he expects in getting them. Talks on the same topics in Israel — which has previously helped Uganda with training — have been cordial.

Tanzanian officials in London underline the rejection of Ugandan stories about guerrillas made by Tanzania's Vice-President, Rashidi Kawawa. "Absolute poppycock" was the Tanzanian comment on yesterday's claims.

In Dar-es-Salaam, there was no immediate official reaction yesterday from the Tanzanian Government to President Amin's remarks. Tanzania's stand throughout recent bitter verbal exchanges with Uganda is that there have been no armed clashes along their common border.

## Earthquake in South Pacific

A violent earthquake centred in the Solomon Islands caused widespread damage yesterday in the adjacent island of New Britain in the South Pacific.

Those people believed to have been injured but there were no initial reports of any deaths. A tidal wave which followed the tremor flooded low-lying areas, and landslides blocked coastal roads. Damage is put at thousands of dollars. — Reuter.

## Another delay for Lockheed

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, July 14

Lockheed's hopes for avoiding bankruptcy, which received a fillip last night from the Senate Banking Committee's action in approving a Bill permitting the Government to guarantee up to \$2 billion in loans to large corporations, suffered a minor setback today.

Senator Mansfield, the Senate Majority Leader, who has pointedly refused to endorse the guarantee bill, said it was very doubtful whether the Senate could consider the measure before Congress starts a month-long recess in August. Nevertheless, Lockheed's successful clearing of its first hurdle will add conviction to the Administration's request to the British Government to extend its financing of the B21 beyond the August 8 date set in the renegotiated contract with Lockheed.

Senator Hugh Scott, Republican, Pennsylvania, Senate Minority Leader, said today he would join with the Banking Committee chairman, Senator John Sparkman in pressing for prompt consideration of the loan guarantee Bill. Senator Mansfield, however, pointed out that even if the Senate did consider the bill before the recess there would not be time for the House also to act.

## Life terms for Croat assassins

Stockholm, July 14

Two right-wing Croatian extremists, Miro Barešić and Andjelko Brajković, were sentenced to life imprisonment today for the murder of the Yugoslav Ambassador, Vladimir Rolovic, last April.

Two other Croats, Marko Lemo and Stanislav Milčević, each received a 20-year term for complicity. A third accomplice, Ante Stojanović, was sentenced to four years.

At the week-long trial of the five, which ended on July 5, Barešić, 20, and Brajković, 22, both admitted shooting the Ambassador in a guerrilla-style attack on his office on April 7. The envoy died eight days later.

The court was told the five planned to form a terrorist group called "The Black Legion" with the object of punishing people working for the Yugoslav Government against Croat factions in Sweden.

Barešić claimed they originally intended to kidnap the 55-year-old Ambassador and hold him hostage against the release of a number of Croat militants imprisoned in Belgrade. They shot him because he drew a pistol and resisted when they burst into his office, they said.

Mr Rolovic was a close friend of President Tito and fought at his side in the Partisan forces in the Second World War. The President was reported to have broken down in tears when he received the news of the Ambassador's death. — Reuter.

## Peking 'ready to talk'

Hongkong, July 14

Mr Gough Whitlam, Australian Labour Party leader, said here after a 13-day visit to China that the Peking Government was ready to participate in a new Geneva conference on Indo-China.

He said he learned of the Chinese attitude when he had discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, but Mr Whitlam added: "The administrative structure adopted to carry out the Geneva Conference decision of 1954 may now have to be varied. It appeared by contemporary standards to be too much in the hands of Europeans."

Mr Whitlam recalled that the Soviet Union and Britain co-chaired the 1954 conference. India, Canada, and Poland were members of the International Control Commission set up to try to preserve agreements reached.

He also said Mr Chou had told him China fully endorsed the Hanoi proposals put forward at the Paris talks. Mr Whitlam observed: "This is a real initiative by the other side for American disengagement. I hope there would be a response from the United States." — UPI.

## Sanctions urged against Greece

Washington, July 14

Sir Hugh Greene, chairman of the European Atlantic action committee on Greece, today urged the United States to impose sanctions against the ruling military Government in Athens.

"The long-run interests of the Atlantic alliance with the US at its head requires that cooperation with and support of the present Greek regime should cease," he said.

Appearing before the European subcommittee of the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee, Sir Hugh said in prepared testimony that the US could exercise enormous leverage in the direction of a genuine change towards democracy in Greece.

"The legislature must grasp the nettle if the Administration continues to remain reluctant," Sir Hugh, a former director-general of the BBC, said there was a vast array of sanctions which the US Government could employ.

The range ran from symbolic sanctions such as snubbing officials of the regime, through mildly strong ones such as suspending joint military exercises or downgrading American

military representation in Athens, to severe ones like suspending arms supplies to the Greek army or to all three services.

"It is my conviction and the conviction of Greek critics of the regime whom I have consulted that sanctions will work. Greece is not Rhodesia where the Government has the backing of a large majority of the white population and has access to an external source of support in South Africa."

"In Greece the regime has no popular base, which is why it has to retain martial law after more than four years without break, and the army, which sustains it, is forced to choose between the regime and the friendship and military assistance of the United States, which choose the latter."

Sir Hugh described as fantasy the suggestion that the Greek Government could buy military supplies from France.

"He said NATO Governments must be seen to be firmly opposed to the present regime so that a democratic alternative comes to Greece with our explicit support, not in the teeth of the support we have been offering to the dictatorial regime." — Reuter.

## Emergency law over Springboks

Brisbane, July 14

The declaration by the Queensland authorities of a state of emergency to protect the South African Rugby Union team has caused anger and astonishment in Australia.

The Prime Minister, Mr McMahon, said the Queensland Government had made the declaration without seeking his approval. He had not been told of the decision until last night.

Mr Frank Whitby, secretary of the Queensland Trades and Labour Council, said it could be taken for granted that the Queensland Government was planning a confrontation with demonstrators.

"I am certain that in the event of any unionist in Brisbane being goaded under the state of emergency proclamation not only will the entire trade union movement in Queensland become involved and stop work, but the whole nation will stop."

Members of the Building Workers' Industrial Union walked out of a Government workshop in Brisbane. They claimed they had been asked to make riot batons.

The emergency powers will remain in force until the South Africans leave Queensland on August 4. They give the authorities the right to take over the Brisbane exhibition ground for rugby matches, but do not grant police extra powers of search or arrest.

Police said they had told the State Cabinet that demonstrators planned to use missiles filled with broken glass, marbles, tear gas canisters and smoke bombs.

In Melbourne, a 21-year-old student was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for throwing a firecracker under a police horse during a demonstration on July 3 when the South Africans played Victoria.

The student, Egan Matthews, pleaded not guilty. He was also fined \$23 for resisting arrest. — Reuter and UPI.

## TELEVISION

**BERNARD KOP** writes, Sydney Tafler, Libby Morris, Gary Warren lead, a new saga of Jewish family life — and the kid who wants to bust out ("Alexander the Greatest," ITV, 9.0). Later, an extraordinary French "Salome" is based on the Wilde version (BBC-2, 10.10). Elsewhere, Nairn takes an off-beat route by road to the Med. ("Nairn's Journeys," BBC-1, 10.15).

## BBC-1

12.55 p.m. Llangollen 71: International Music Elstidedd.  
1.30 Watch with Mother.  
1.45 News.  
2.0 Show Jumping from the International Horse Show.  
2.10 Play School.  
4.40 Jackanory.  
4.55 Blue Peter Flies the World: Safari to Morocco.  
5.20 Wacky Races.  
5.44 Abbott and Costello.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 Nationwide.  
6.20 Dog Watch: Sporting Dogs and Sheep Dogs.  
6.45 He Who Dares: part 2: The Midst of an Empty Sea.  
7.15 Top of the Pops.  
7.50 All in the Family.  
8.15 Andy Williams Show.  
9.0 News.  
9.20 The First Churchills: part 2: Bridal.

## BBC-2

10.5 Nairn's Journeys: South to the Med.  
10.35 24 Hours: David Dimbleby.  
11.20 Stress: On the Line.  
11.45 Weather.  
Wales (as BBC-1 excepts):  
11.55 Wales Today: 6.45-7.15 Heddidi. 8.15-9.0 Week in Week Out: 10.15-10.35 Syd y Sol. 11.47 p.m. Weather, Close.  
ENGLISH REGIONS: 8.0-8.20 p.m. Look North: Midlands Today: Look East: Points West: South Today: Spotlight South West: 11.47 p.m. Regional News.  
11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Ideas Day.  
7.5 p.m. Open University: part 2: Bridal.

7.30 News.  
8.0 Television Doctor: Pregnancy.  
8.15 Money Programme.  
9.0 Gardeners' World: Percy Thrower.  
9.20 Show of the Week: Morecambe and Wise Show.  
10.5 News.  
10.10 "Salome," with Ludmilla Tcherina. Michel Aucclair, Madeleine Sologne.

## ITV

LONDON (Thames)

2.30 p.m. To See or Not To See.  
2.45 Weave Me a Rainbow: Story of wool.  
3.15 Time to Remember: 1915 — Your Country Needs You.  
4.00 Origami.  
5.35 Tea Break.  
4.25 Peyton Place.  
4.55 Woodmisa — Animal Doctor.  
5.20 How.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 Smith.  
6.30 Crossroads.  
6.55 It's Tarbuck.  
7.25 Film: "A Breath of Scandal," with Sophia Loren, Maurice Chevalier.  
9.0 Alexander the Greatest.  
9.30 This Week — The next generation in Rhodesia.  
10.0 News.  
10.30 Cinema.  
11.0 Callan Sagar.  
12.00 What the Papers Say.  
12.15 a.m. First Impressions: Rt. Rev. Hugh Montefiore, Bishop of Kingston.

ANGLIA — 4.30 p.m. Anglia News. 5.35 Mid-Ocean. 4.50 Captain Scarlet. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Survival. 7.30 Film: "The Red Beret," with Alan Ladd. 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Strange Report. 11.55 At the End of the Day.

## CHANNEL-3

Great Yorkshire Show, 4.0 Origami.

4.30 Fun for the Family. 4.50 News. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.0 Channel News. Weather. 6.10 Farming News. 6.15 Mad Movies. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "No Sleep Till Dawn." 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weather. 10.35 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Sagar. 11.55 News. Weather in French.

## MIDLANDS-3

Tomorrow's Horoscope, 4.30

4.40 Today's Horoscope. 4.50 News. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.0 ATV Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Life With Father," with William Powell, Irene Dunne. 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Great Yorkshire Show.

## SOUTHERN-2

Great Yorkshire Show, 4.30

4.40 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.50 News. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.0 Southern News. 6.10 Farming News. 6.15 Mad Movies. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "No Sleep Till Dawn." 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weather. 10.35 Cinema. 11.0 Great Yorkshire Show.

WEST & WALES (RTV) — 3.0 p.m. Great Yorkshire Show. 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.40 Moment of Truth. 4.50 Timberland. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.0 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Red Beret," with Alan Ladd. 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Sagar. 11.55 News. Weather in French.

## RTV West

As above except —

4.40 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Red Beret," with Alan Ladd. 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Sagar. 11.55 News. Weather in French.

## RTV Cymru/Wales

As above except —

4.40 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Red Beret," with Alan Ladd. 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Sagar. 11.55 News. Weather in French.

## WESTWARD-2

Great Yorkshire Show, 4.30

4.40 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.50 News. 5.15 How. 5.30 News. 6.0 Westward News. 6.10 Farming News. 6.15 Mad Movies. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "No Sleep Till Dawn." 9.0 Alexander the Greatest. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Callan Sagar. 11.55 News. Weather in French.

## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 News. 7.0 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional News. 8.0 News. 8.15 You Think You've Got Problems? 9.45 Soundbite. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.30 Music Hour. 11.30 Larger Than Life. 12.00 News. 12.15 Your Health and Welfare. 12.25 Many a Slip. 12.55 Weather. Preview. 1.0 World at One. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.0 Stevie Nicks' Invitation to Music. 3.0 Afternoon Theatre: "Out of Season." 3.45 News Read. 4.30 Story Time. 5.0 P.M. 5.50 Regional News. 6.0 News. 6.15 Brothers in Law. 6.45 Archers. 7.0 News Desk. 7.30 Does The Team Think? 8.0 Another News. 8.15 The Trojans. 8.45 The World: International Festival Youth Orchestra. 9.25 Market Report. 9.30 Stock Market. 9.45 Quicker Living. 10.30-7.0 on VHF: Open University — Science. 11.0 Regional News. 11.30 News. 11.55 Close.

## RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News: 5.30 a.m. 6.0, 6.30, 7.0, 7.30, 8.0, then every hour on the hour until 3.30 p.m. 3.30, 4.0, 4.30, 5.0, 5.30, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 11.55, 12.00, 1.0 a.m. 2.0.  
5.35 a.m. Breakfast Special: John Dunn (8.27). Racing Bulletin. 9.25 Patsy Murray's Open House. 10.15 Waggoner's Walk. 11.30 As You Were. 12.2 p.m. Sam Costa (1.40 Sports Desk). 2.25 News. 2.55 The World: International Festival Youth Orchestra. 3.45 Sports Desk. 4.40 Charlie Chester. 5.25 Album Time: Patsy Murray's Open House. 6.25 News. 6.55 The World: International Festival Youth Orchestra. 7.30 Alan Dell's Rand Somers. 8.1 Sports Desk. 8.2 Nigel Patrick. 8.30 My Guest. 8.30

## Organist Entertainers

Eric Robinson's Music Club. 10.5

Racing Results. 1.30 Late Night Extra. 2.5 a.m. Knockout News. Song Festival at Knockout. 2.5 Close.

## RADIO 1 247 m.

News: 5.30 a.m. 6.0, 6.30, then every hour on the hour until 2.30 p.m. 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0, 4.30, 5.0, 5.30, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 11.55, 12.00, 1.0 a.m. 2.0.  
5.30 a.m. Radio 2. 7.0 Tony Blackburn. 9.0 Mike Lennon. 10.0 Jimmy Young. 12.00 News. 1.0 Club: Dave Lee Travis. 2.0 p.m. Tony Brandon. 3.0 Ed Stewart. 5.0 What's News: Dave Cash. 6.0 Sounds of the 70s: Future Henry. 7.3-8.2 a.m. Radio 2.

## Midlands, East Anglia (As

Radio 4 excepts) — 6.30-8.45 a.m. News. 7.50-7.55 News. 8.25-8.40 Regional Extra. 12.55-1.0 News. 1.55 News. 5.50-5.55 News.  
East Anglia (VHF) — 6.30-8.45 a.m. News. 7.50-7.55 News. 8.25-8.40 Regional Extra. 12.55-1.0 News. 1.55 News. 5.50-5.55 News.  
Wales — 6.30 a.m. Weather. Preview. 7.55-7.58 News. 8.25-8.40 Regional Extra. 12.55-1.0 News.



## Bonn facing diplomatic cross-fire

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, July 14

No matter how it tries, the West German Government cannot phrase its attitude towards the Middle East situation in such a way as to satisfy everybody.

During his recent visit to Israel, the Federal Foreign Minister, Herr Scheel, had leaned towards the French pro-Arab line. But as a result of what Herr Scheel said in Israel, the French got the impression that the Germans were backsliding, and the German Ambassador to Paris was summoned to the Quai d'Orsay to give an explanation.

Bonn has taken the step of publishing the speeches of Herr Scheel and the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, as well as part of a press conference to show that the Bonn position had remained constant. The Israeli view is that because of the past relationship between Israel and West Germany cannot be a normal one, and that Israel has a right to expect that Bonn supports its cause.

The Israelis were annoyed about Bonn's support of a document recently drawn up by the Foreign Ministers of the EEC on the Middle East issue. Until today — when it appeared in the West German newspaper "Die Welt" — this had not been published, but it was expected that it followed the French line fairly faithfully.

According to "Die Welt" the document contains the following main proposals for solving the problem.

1. The setting up of demilitarised zones between Israel and her neighbours and of buffer zones at prescribed points.

2. Withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the areas occupied after the last conflict.

3. The EEC supports the plan to make the city of Jerusalem within the walls and the holy places administratively international.

4. Measures should be taken to solve the refugee problem. The refugees should be given the choice between a gradual repatriation or settlement in other countries. A commission should be appointed to guarantee the circumstances of the refugees' return to Israel.

The Bonn Foreign Ministry, without confirming the existence of this document, said that during his visit to Israel Herr Scheel had abided by the policy arrived at in consultation among the Six.

West German policy is partly dictated by a desire to get on better terms with the Arabs. Most Arab States broke off relations with Bonn when West Germany recognised Israel in 1965. Certainly, Herr Scheel managed to conduct his Israeli trip in a manner which could hardly further alienate Arab opinion.

## More Mafia men held

Palermo, July 14

After raids in Rome, Milan, Naples, and Palermo, 31 people were arrested yesterday and today during police operations. Those detained, said to be of "secondary importance," were accused of "criminal conspiracy."

A father and son were among three held in Rome. Nine were arrested in Milan, including another father and son. Those detained on the mainland were put on trains for Palermo under heavy guard.

The operation which came one day after a Government report suggesting police and courts were lax in dealing with the Mafia, was coordinated from Palermo. Police said some wanted men were still being sought, but called the raids a success.

They added that the arrests followed the disappearance of a businessman last Saturday in Palermo. Many reputed gang leaders were rounded up weeks ago and banished to two small islands in the Mediterranean because they were considered dangerous to society.

Since the chief prosecutor of Palermo and his driver were killed on May 5, 44 people suspected of being connected with the Mafia have been exiled. — UPI and Reuter.

## Kidnapped

The president of the Jordanian students' society at the American University of Beirut, Abdel Karim Al-Kaharil, was kidnapped yesterday by unknown gunmen, police sources said.

Al-Kaharil, a relative of the Jordanian Finance Minister, Ahmad Al-Lawzi, was seized near his house.

## A five-year plan to 'restructure' Malaysia

From ALAN BENNETT: Kuala Lumpur, July 14

The foreign press, particularly the British, is still distressed here for what is regarded in official quarters as sanctimonious and even proprietorial attitudes in its reporting of Malaysian affairs.

This was explained by a source close to Government quarters who claimed that there had been insufficient attempts to place Malaysia's "immigrant" problem in realistic perspective by comparison with the United States and other countries.

If even Britain was experiencing difficulty in assimilating a tiny coloured immigrant population, Malaysia, with its huge racial minorities, including approximately 37 per cent Chinese, was having remarkable success in weaving various racial strands in a common nation and culture. In spite of occasional friction caused by religious and linguistic differences, and the threat of Communist subversion, the peoples of Malaysia had achieved a singularly happy balance of interests.

## Optimism

This new type of aggressive confidence is believed necessary to carry through the Second Malaysia Plan which is now being put before the Malaysian Parliament. It is believed on most sides to be better founded than the vaguely benevolent optimism and goodwill which characterised the previous Government of Tunku Abdul Rahman.

The Prime Minister, Tun Razak, has leaned heavily on the planners and economists in devising the new plan, which, beginning almost immediately, is to be the blueprint for development for the next five years. Experts agree that realistic socio-economic thinking underlies the Plan: agricultural and land development, particularly in Pahang, is

designed to stem the flow of population from the rural areas to the towns, and to raise the standard of living of the Malays in the countryside.

The Government also intends to increase the participation by Malays in business and industry. Since overt discussion of racial issues is frowned upon, the phrase devised to describe this feature of the plan is "restructuring society."

Participation by Malays in business and commerce, encouraged in the past by government agencies such as RIDA, MARA and now PERNAS (the National Corporation for New Industries) is the key to solving the country's "racial imbalance." Though land development schemes will help to cut Malay unemployment, the division of the country's economy along racial lines will remain fixed until the Malays become involved in all branches of commerce, both private and public.

Intervention by the government in foreign-owned businesses (now two-thirds of the whole) would not be politically unpopular, but is not likely to prove necessary for some time to come. Direct government investment will probably reduce the foreign-owned part to half.

It is no coincidence that details of the Second Malaysia Plan have been released piecemeal and at intervals, at about the same speed as the details of the August 1970 census.

The preliminary census figures show a 40 per cent increase of population in the past 15 years, in particular in the West Malaysian state of Selangor and Pahang. Pahang is the largest agricultural State; its resources can be opened up for easy exploitation and access both to population centres, road, and port facilities.

The case of Selangor is rather different: it includes the capital, Kuala Lumpur, and the increase of the population to approximately 1.6 million is attributed to the influx of

unemployed youths from the Malay countryside. If racial rioting such as that of May 13, 1969, is to be avoided in future, they must either be resettled in the countryside, or provided with jobs in new industries. The Government's policy is aimed at keeping them out of trouble.

Success in implementing the plan is crucial, and this accounts for Tun Razak's insistence that these are going to be Malaysia's crucial years. Shortage of manpower and slowness in the Government machinery are not, he implies, to be used as excuses for not fulfilling the provisions of the Plan.

Nevertheless, many ministries have difficulty in spending their full budget allocation. To take an extreme example, the Fisheries Department, according to the Minister of Agriculture, Tan Sri Haji Ghazali Jawi, could only spend 22 per cent of the money given to it under the first Malaysia Plan.

## Difficulties

The Prime Minister, Tun Razak, has stressed that difficulties in implementing the plan are not to remain unresolved at junior departmental level, but must be brought to ministerial level or, if necessary, to his own office, for solution.

A total of 14,350 million Malaysian dollars (nearly £2,000 millions) is to be spent over a period of five years.

Faced with the problems of implementing this ambitious programme, while dealing with the enormous tasks of nation-building and suppression of the still, fortunately, only sporadic Communist terrorism, it is understandable that the Government should regard external press criticism as at best, dilatory, at worst, disruptive.

Tun Razak's principal aim at the moment must be to instil a sense of urgency and purpose into what is still a remarkably easy-going and peaceable society.

## Kaunda men abandon march

Lusaka, July 14

About a thousand supporters of President Kaunda abandoned a march on Lusaka University today when they were met by roadblocks and hundreds of students carrying sticks.

The marchers accused the students of insulting the President in a letter criticising his handling of policy towards South Africa. The letter also objected to a ban on demonstrations against the decision by the French Government to permit South Africa to manufacture Mirage jet fighters.

Today's marchers halted within view of students who had gathered, armed with bricks, bottles, and fire extinguishers, on the university roofs. There were cheers and cries of "Kaunda for ever" as Mr Ali Simbule, publicity secretary of the United National Independence Party, declared, "We refuse student government."

The marchers, many of them women with babies strapped to their backs, dispersed after singing a party song and presenting a petition demanding the immediate closure of the university and the dismissal of the 10 students who wrote the letter.

Senior UNIP officials ordered the executive members of the student union to appear before them "to give an account of their recent actions." — UPI and Reuter.

## German jet

The first jet airliner to be built by West Germany made its maiden flight yesterday in sunny weather before crowds of journalists and onlookers at Bremen.

## Jordan evicts guerrillas

Amman, July 14

Jordanian army units have dislodged Palestinian guerrillas from populated areas in north Jordan after they refused to leave voluntarily, a Government spokesman said here.

He denied Palestinian charges that the army was trying to liquidate the guerrillas in Jordan and accused them of trying to destroy the country's economy by terrorising local farmers. The spokesman said the commandos were dislodged from their positions yesterday.

Reports from Jerash, 25 miles north of here, point to a less tidy situation than is implied in the official release. The dispatches indicate that hundreds of villagers were forced to leave their homes in face of artillery bombardment directed at guerrilla bases.

The barrage reached the point of "application fire," which an army officer said was an area bombardment without specific targets. The 3,000 guerrillas who form the remnants of Palestinian resistance in Jordan are encamped in hill bases near Jerash and Gaza refugee camp.

The spokesman said that for the past month commandos in the Jerash area, had been firing on farmers "as part of a sinister plan to destroy the national economy." The spokesman said the Jordanian Government could not stand idly by as farmers were being prevented from harvesting their crops. Villages had been fired on with rockets, mortars and machine guns, he said.

In Cairo Egypt expressed deep concern over the renewed fighting and has asked King Hussein to postpone a proposed visit.

The Jordanian king had been expected to visit Egypt on July 23, the nineteenth anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, although no official announcement had been made in Amman or Cairo.

A Government spokesman said Egypt had hoped Jordan would respond to the Egyptian-Saudi Arabian mission to mediate between the two sides. "Unfortunately, the Jordanian Government has taken a position which worsens tension." — Reuter and UPI.

## Vatican to Eban

Vatican City, July 14

The Vatican spokesman, writing in a personal capacity, today rebuked the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Abba Eban, for criticising the Vatican's attitude towards the preservation of the Holy Places in Jerusalem.

Writing in the Vatican weekly magazine "L'Osservatore della Domenica," Professor Federico Alessandrini said Israel's leaders presumed that the Vatican had "a preconceived hostility towards Israel and her cause."

He was commenting on statements by Mr Eban in an interview published in the influential Milan newspaper "Il Corriere della Sera" on July 3.

In the interview, the Israeli Foreign Minister attacked Vatican statements alleging that the Holy Places were being given a Jewish character, and alleged that it was not until 1967 that the Vatican protested against the profanation and destruction

of Jewish shrines in Jerusalem, which, he said, had been going on for 20 years.

Professor Alessandrini replied today: "Everyone knows that, from the far-off days which saw the start of a drama which is continuing, the Holy See insistently made its voice heard in defence of all the monuments of the three great monotheistic religions which are found in Jerusalem."

Professor Alessandrini, who is also Deputy Editor of the Vatican newspaper "L'Osservatore Romano," reiterated past charges that the construction of buildings like "concrete beehives" in Jerusalem risked altering the character of the Holy Places.

He said that "L'Osservatore Romano's" March 22 criticism of building plans and of Israeli expropriations of Arab properties in Jerusalem had been aimed at characterising the newspaper with the widespread scorn provoked by these developments. — Reuter.

## Fear of ruin in environment

From our Correspondent: Geneva, July 14

Mr Maurice Strong, secretary-general of the United Nations conference on human environment, said today that within 10 years some cities in developing nations would be uninhabitable. "Environmental disasters will occur in developing countries through human waste and subsequent disease."

He added: "These countries would prefer chimneys belching black smoke air because that means jobs for their people, jobs that are more important than polluted air. It should be understandable that when faced with this kind of choice they would choose jobs and growth just as we did and still largely do."

Mr Strong, a Canadian, seems to have grasped the need for "global" environmental strategy and is energetically pursuing it. He is giving "utmost priority" to exciting the interest of developing countries. His group has received reports from 60 Governments to prepare working papers for a conference in Stockholm in June.

Over half came from developing countries, and all put water needs at the top of the list, especially for their expanding urban areas. It is not only the quantity but the quality that matters. In such places water is the greatest constraint in the next decade. Then the serious food problem will come.

Four seminars are to be held on the problem, in Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Mexico City and Beirut to prepare the conference in Stockholm. There will also be a meeting of scientists in Canberra.

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## HOME NEWS

## V &amp; G documents taken from the DTI in shopping bag

By MALCOLM STUART

Mrs Rose Norgan told the Vehicle and General tribunal yesterday that she took confidential documents about the company out of the Department of Trade and Industry in her shopping bag. She also admitted taking a copy of a document relating to the Falcon Insurance Company, and possibly one other document.

The witness, aged 49, a widow, who until suspension worked as a photo copier in the DTI, said she had wanted to help her son Dennis, aged 23. He worked with Mr Gordon, an insurance broker at Esher, Surrey.

Mrs Norgan said that in November 1970 her son said to her: "If you ever see anything, I get a look at it." She said she did not read it, but it came up which caught her eye.

Mrs Norgan of The Parade, The Road, Worcester, Park, Surrey, said that the initials and G caught her eye. "We had a car insured with them when we came back to England" (from Australia). She said she took an extra copy of the document which the tribunal alleged was from the DTI's insurance section to his under secretary.

"I folded it in half and placed it in my shopping bag. When I got home I took it out and gave it to my son in the lounge. It was in a little piece in an envelope. My son said 'There's a document'."

Mrs Norgan said that some time afterwards Dennis told her: "If you see anything else on insurance, see if you can get it."

She understood that the document was to go to Mr Gordon. "Not long after I took the copy of another document and put it in my shopping bag. He gave it to my son."

She remembered this document saying something about the Falcon Insurance Co. (this company was subsequently referred by the DTI to cease taking further premiums).

Then Mrs Norgan said that she also took copies of the V and G document—a background brief prepared by David Steel, head of the DTI's insurance companies.

As a result of seeing Mr Steel's minute—which discussed the possibility of instituting an official investigation into V and G—Mr Justice James, chairman of the tribunal, said: "Was it a coincidence on the second occasion?"—No.

She went on: "I thought I would help my son with his place in insurance so he could make it on his own in his career. I didn't read the documents or understand what they were about." She had received no financial benefit and had no connections with V and G.

Earlier, Mr Lawrence Kershaw, chairman of V and G throughout its 10 years in motor insurance, said that in November 1970 Mr Gordon showed him the minute from Mr Steel. "He also mentioned the Falcon company and said he had seen documents dealing with the relationship between Falcon and the Board of Trade. He mentioned no other company by name but said he had seen documents relating to other companies."

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## Hotel ban lifted

By our own Reporter

The High Court yesterday reversed a decision by the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Walker, to refuse permission for a 200-bedroom hotel to be built in Cambridge.

Mr Walker had rejected the recommendation of his inspector at the local planning inquiry, who approved the application by De Vere Hotels Ltd for a £2 millions development.

The Department said last night it was proposed to make a modification order on the outline planning permission already given, to order to make the hotel smaller. Mr Leslie Jackson, deputy chairman and managing director of the De Vere group, owners of 20 hotels in the South of England, said the company would apply for substantial compensation if modification orders were made.

There was no comment from the Department last night about why the High Court application, which was granted in two minutes, was not opposed.

The hotel is planned for a site on the corner of Huntingdon Road and Mount Pleasant. Plans were approved by the city council and the Royal Fine Arts Commission.

Mr Kershaw said that on the morning of the meeting Mr Gordon telephoned him details of a brief prepared by Mr Steel for the Under Secretary, Mr Christopher Jarman. Mr Kershaw told Mr Jarman this in the course of the meeting.

Mr Kershaw said his accounts department had told him that Mr Gordon was in arrears with the company. After being shown the DTI minute he told the accounts department not to press Mr Gordon for the money overdue.

Mr Kershaw said that he had not engaged in any share transactions from the time he was shown the first document until the date when V and G went into liquidation in March.

"Nor did I initiate any dealings for the family trust I have for my children," The Finsbury Unit Trust—a V and G subsidiary—may have been involved in dealings but that company was not given any instructions by him.

Chief Superintendent Robert Saunders, senior police officer assigned to the tribunal, said he believed that documents handled by the Norgans and Mr Gordon referred to the V and G, Falcon, and the now defunct Alpha insurance companies. Mr Norgan had not received any direct financial reward. He had acted to ingratiate himself with Mr Gordon.

An economist has been engaged by the Federation of Insurance Brokers to advise members on the safety of insurance companies after the collapse of V and G.

## Rents dispute delays air terminal opening

The opening of a new long-distance passenger complex at Heathrow Airport-London was indefinitely postponed yesterday because of a dispute over the rents airlines should pay for the terminal.

Airlines were told by the British Airports Authority that they were banned from using the new area, which was due to open at midnight last night. The airlines, including BOAC, Pan Am and TWA, replied by accusing the Authority of demanding extortionate rents, and claimed the BAA had not sent them the terms and conditions until the end of June.

This was denied by the BAA. Scores of brand new check-in desks at the terminal will be left unoccupied, and a number of sub-contracting firms who should have been working for the airlines have had to be laid off.

The airlines claim the BAA wants to make a large increase in rents for space. BOAC was being asked for £3,000 for each check-in desk. Next year the airline would have over 40 desks, which would mean a bill for check-in facilities of more than £120,000 a year.

Our Air Correspondent adds: BAA denied yesterday that the airlines had been given only two weeks' notice of the rents. The Authority had been talking with the 30 or so airlines for the past three years, and they

knew in April what they would have to pay for the facilities. The detailed terms of the agreement were not available until the end of June, the Authority said, but most were quite customary and should present no problem.

The Authority feels it is the airlines' refusal to pay that is sudden and unexpected, not the terms it is offering. It bases its case for higher rents on the fact that such items as heating and maintenance, previously paid for separately, are now included in the overall charge, and basic rents have in some cases not been raised for nine or 10 years.

The crux of the dispute, as explained yesterday by the BAA, is whether the airlines should pay for the use of the baggage handling area behind the passenger departure area. The airlines claim this is covered by general landing fees, but the Authority argues that if they are not paid for separately, other airlines not using the Number 3 terminal will in effect be subsidising those that do.

The area became available for departures when the new arrivals building was opened alongside. The plan was to move the airlines into this newly equipped section while the present departures area, which is no longer really adequate at peak periods, was refurbished.

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## Sex will stay on the cards

The Labour party practice of stamping the sex of members on membership cards has annoyed women members at Bilston, Staffordshire. They are to ask the party to delete the word.

But a spokesman at Transport House said yesterday: "We should remind the ladies of Bilston that the sex of a member was first placed on cards from the time of the Suffragettes, who wanted it. You could say that they were the first promoters of Women's Lib."

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## Prison inquiry demand

Three Liverpool Labour MPs went to the Home Office yesterday to ask for an independent inquiry into allegations of violence against six prisoners in Walton Prison, Liverpool.

Mr Eric Heffer, Mr James Dunn, and Mr Robert Parry saw Mr Mark Carlisle, the Under-Secretary of State.

The deputation follows allegations by a discharged prisoner, Mr John Forsythe, of Mansfield Road, Liverpool, to Mr Dunn.

Mr Dunn said yesterday: "We presented evidence that prison officers were alleged to have used violence and named specific prisoners. We indicated that two of them had been visually injured."

"Names of several prison officers against whom allegations have been made were also given. They were alleged to have been involved in violence against prisoners."

"We have asked for an independent inquiry and stressed that anything less than this would not remove doubts and suspicion."

The request is being conveyed to the Home Secretary.

Prisoners twice demonstrated during the weekend at Walton and on Tuesday prisoners walked out of the workshops and staged a sit-in in the exercise yard for several hours.

## What happens to you when you get hot.

As you know, your body has a normal temperature of about 98.6° Fahrenheit.

It keeps it constant by giving off heat (mostly in the form of sweat), which is then absorbed by the cooler air around you.

Unfortunately, this system is not foolproof.

When you are indoors, the heat and moisture you are giving off combine to make the air hot and humid.

And the hotter it gets, the less extra heat it absorbs.







# Ministers aim to stop 'misuse' of funds

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

The Government is expected to produce proposals this autumn to prevent alleged abuses in the use of public funds by student unions. The move is regarded as more urgent than the possible setting up of a Registrar of Student Unions to approve their constitutions.

Education Ministers have been urged by backbench Conservative MPs to ensure that funds paid direct by local authorities to student unions on behalf of students are

used for approved educational purposes. Critics have complained of discrimination against Conservative societies over student union subsidies, and of "wrongful" use of union funds for the support of strikes, anti-apartheid demonstrations, and other causes.

Local authorities have been complaining about the "blank cheque" aspect of union fees, by which students and institutions are free to fix a sum which local authorities are obliged to pay. They find it irritating that university unions with more ambitious services fix higher fees, which are then used by polytechnic and education college unions as a stick for the local authority sector of higher education.

The Government is unlikely to go as far as its right-wingers would wish, making union membership voluntary and requiring local authorities to pay fees to the unions rather than in their unions. This would conflict with the policy of according prestige and responsibility to the unions, and would embarrass education colleges which are not members of the National Union of Students. It may also be unsatisfactory to grassroots' Conservatives, for it would seem impossible to prevent a union from using its funds for its own purposes, for example, to pay for a holiday.

The Government is committed to producing new union fee regulations in time for them to become effective by September 1972. The idea of a Registrar, first put forward by the

Select Committee on Student Relations, could be used to oversee new rules on fees, but it is to some extent separate.

Mr William van Straubenzee, Minister responsible for further and higher education, said in an interview with the *Guardian* that he was enthusiastic for a Registrar of Student Unions, and the Prime Minister is believed to have expressed an interest in it. But some see the Registrar as a substitute for more definite action, and there are doubts about the speed or efficacy of his impact.

A Registrar, after he was appointed, would need some time to examine student unions' constitutions and draw up model rules. He would need a fine sense of judgment to be sure which political or religious differences reflected genuine political differences and which divisions just represented a desire to maximise the union subsidy. In deciding between questions or sums which could be decided by elected officers, a general meeting, or a referendum, he could find himself in complex questions about democracy itself. Given the volatility of student bodies and the rapid turnover of officers he could often be too late in acting.

The question of union fees is being studied in the Department of Education, but the idea of the Registrar, which has the probably added disadvantage of needing legislation, is only just being studied in detail by one of its most knowledgeable groups of supporters—the Federation of Conservative Students.

The NUS is preparing opposition to any scheme which could threaten the autonomy of its member unions. It is lobbying local education committees which are now submitting views on student loans and related questions to the Association of Education Committees.

The committee wanted the Government to consider providing a financial remedy on a "without sole regard to the degree of hardship caused to the taxpayer."

But the Chancellor, Mr. Barber, says in the White Paper that "any remedy for departmental error giving rise to arrears of tax must depend on the evidence of some degree of hardship."

The Inspector of Taxes will have discretion to meet the exceptional case of a taxpayer with large family responsibilities whose income is just above the normal limits for full or partial remission.

It will also apply with a taxpayer whose income does not represent realisable capital—an annuity for example. But the White Paper rules out the possibility of financial remedy in cases where there has been undue delay in repayment of tax. The Chancellor says: "It is not practicable."

By our Shipping Correspondent

A request from the West German nuclear cargo ship *Otto Hahn* to visit London in October is being considered by the Port of London Authority. The object of the visit, proposed by the West German Government through the Department of the Environment, would be simply to "show the flag." But the P.L.A. will not agree to provide the berth, a spokesman said last night, until it has taken advice on any special precautions that may be necessary. He might have added the possibility of local protests.

If Londoners are worried, they should bear in mind that the United States nuclear merchant ship *Savannah* visited Southampton as long ago as 1964, and that the Royal Navy's nuclear submarines berth and even refuel at Chatham, on the southern side of the Thames Estuary. The *Otto Hahn*, if she does come, will almost certainly be accommodated at Tilbury, in the lower reaches of the Thames, and remain for perhaps five days.

Parents get more say

Parents are to have a bigger say in the development of school examinations and curricula. The Schools Council announced yesterday that the National Confederation of Parent-Teacher Associations (NCPTA) is to be represented on its governing committee.

Mr John Hale, secretary of the NCPTA, said: "This is a tremendous breakthrough and something we have been waiting for a long time." Its representative is Mrs Jean Madgwick from Northfleet, Kent, who is in her 30s and has five children. The association is represented in more than 850 schools in England and Wales.

The Schools Council also announced that a place on the governing council has gone to the Council for National Academic Awards, the degree-awarding body for higher education other than universities. The two additions will bring the governing council's size to 75.

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Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, of the United States Supreme Court, having a word with Lord Hailsham at the American Bar Association's annual conference in London yesterday

'Morals' defeat for mother

A MOTHER lost her legal battle for custody of her daughter, aged 9, because of a judge's suspicions about her morals. The Appeal Court in London held yesterday that Judge Beech at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, County Court was right to order that the child should go back to live with her father.

No evidence showed that her mother had ever had an affair with another man. But Lord Justice Davies said there were obvious suspicions in the case and it would be "highly undesirable if the girl were to be exposed to this sort of thing."

The county court judge's decision was based on the girl's story of what happened when the husband was 23 and the wife 18. In February last year the mother left home, taking her daughter with her. The father discovered only this year that they were in London.

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# Unions 'see law as an enemy'

By DENNIS BARKER

British trade unions had "an inherited sentiment" against the law and no compensating experience of it as a friend and ally, Mr Robert Carr, the Secretary for Employment, yesterday told American lawyers meeting in London.

On the American experience, Mr James Hodgson, the Labour Secretary, told the conference of the American Bar Association that there were signs in the US that suspicion of Government intervention was receding.

Mr Carr argued that opposition to the Industrial Relations Bill was "based on emotion as much as on reason." There was a long-standing feeling in this country that the law had little place in industrial relations.

"This is partly due," he said, "to the undoubted success of our remarkably unregulated system of industrial relations—at least until recent years. On the union's side it is also a product of our history and of the structure and social division of our society which has created suspicions about lawyers, legal institutions, and the process of law in this field. There is no doubt that in the early days of their struggle to establish themselves in the economic laissez-faire environment of the end of the last century, the unions did not find that the law was their natural ally."

The root cause of the worsening situation in industrial relations in Britain had been a fundamental change in the system of collective bargaining—the switch from national to local bargaining. Since the war the process of bargaining has been at a local level, but the most important determinant of the wage packet.

"This is not necessarily bad in itself, and can in fact be welcomed," Mr Carr said. The process of national bargaining from direct responsibility of managing their own labour force. The change often found them ill-equipped and inexperienced in managing their own labour affairs.

Equally, trade unions were often found to be without the resources or the organisational strength to service members engaged in negotiations with companies or on the shop floor. An observable gap often developed which was filled by shop stewards who acquired power without property and responsibility either within their work place or to their unions.

Lack of regulations and extreme flexibility had probably been an advantage to a majority of industries. But in the new situation with the bargaining that really matters increasingly taking place at many hundreds and thousands of decentralised points, more formal and more standardised rules and procedures were needed to support machinery which was essential for the achievement of reasonable stability and orderliness.

Mr Carr said he was very conscious of the fact that in the end the problems of human industry could be solved only by constructive voluntary action within industry itself—by managements and unions, with the primary responsibility clearly on management.

"We do not imagine for one moment that the law, by direct action, can work some magic and sudden cheer for the ills from which we suffer. Old habits and attitudes of mind die hard but we do believe that good law can help to bring about a change in the way in which men and organisations develop their relationship and do their business together."

The theme of reaction to law and to State intervention in labour problems was taken up by Mr Hodgson. He said he thought that "the curtain is about to rise on a new drama." In American labour law, American society had developed a more questioning attitude and changing values.

"It is more critical of parts that do not function well. And it has noticed defects in our labour laws."

# Capt. Culver reprimanded and fined \$1,000

By JOHN WINDSOR

Captain Thomas Culver of the US Air Force was yesterday sentenced to be reprimanded and fined \$1,000 (£416) by a court-martial at Lakenheath, Suffolk.

He is the first military judge advocate to be reprimanded for having a conviction recorded against him by a court martial.

Captain Culver (32) was found guilty on Tuesday of taking part in an unlawful anti-Vietnam war demonstration and soliciting two other servicemen to take part.

He shrugged off the six-day hearing and asked for a week's holiday. The sentence is under review, and the holiday is being considered.

Captain Culver said afterwards: "In a sense this is a victory. A reprimand is virtually no sentence at all. The air force made a mistake bringing this case: it wasn't worth the time, money, and publicity."

I think the jury realised that we had made an effort to stay within the law, and that my conduct was, not seriously reprehensible.

He faced a maximum sentence of four years' hard labour and dismissal—the penalties for an offence classified as unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

He expects his appeal to reach the court of military appeals within a year, and is prepared to take it to the Federal courts, for a ruling in whether the air force regulation forbidding demonstrations is constitutional. This could take several years.

Civilian police were on duty at 48 Tactical Fighter Wing headquarters, but there was no demonstration by either civilian or military supporters.

PEACE, the anti-war group whose Whit Monday rally led to the charges of unlawful demonstration.

Captain Culver's involvement with Women's Lib was revealed during the trial by the staff judge-advocate at Lakenheath, Major Franklin Flinton. Major Flinton said that Captain Culver, after acting as recorder at a discharge board before which a pregnant nurse appeared, wrote in a Women's Lib publication that he had brought two women observers to the hearings in order to apply "psychological pressure" on the board.

Captain Culver, who is divorced, said afterwards that he had done this to even up the scores present. He had been secretary of the Cambridge-based "Women Are People" movement for a year until April.

Sex watch goes on

Mr Frederick Drayton Porter, Chief Constable of Mid-Anglia police, said yesterday his officers would continue to take every necessary measure to trap sexual offenders.

He was replying to a charge that police officers had been spying on homosexuals through peepholes in toilet walls. The charge was made by Mr Bernard Greaves, a student of architecture at Cambridge.

In a letter to the Chief Constable, Mr Greaves said: "I suggest that if you wish to prevent homosexual offences from taking place in public conveniences, rather than trap a minority of those committing them, the posting of a uniformed constable in the appropriate conveniences would be more effective."

The Nottingham district, it says, shows a clear pattern of rapid suburban growth and relatively slow expansion in the city itself.

Leicester also "seems likely to show relatively slow growth in retail trade, and there exists the danger, as with Nottingham, of over-expansion."

In Northamptonshire, the report says, Wellesborough is likely to nearly treble its volume of retail trade because of a very large increase in population.

The rapid expansion of Peterborough, outside the East Midlands region, is likely to affect the retail trade of Bourne, Stamford, and Oundle.

Retail Trade Patterns in the East Midlands by Michael Gibson and Michael Pullen. East Midlands Economic Planning Council, 35p.

2,000 get their teaching off Pat

The ninth and newest general teachers' association for England and Wales—the non-striking Professional Association of Teachers—claims a membership of 2,000, with 50 new members joining weekly. The figures are given in the first issue of its quarterly journal "The Professional Teacher."

The chairman of PAT is not a teacher but a barrister, Mr Francis Bennion, who organised the "Save the 70 Exams" campaign and who has had a number of writs served on Mr Peter Hain, the Young Liberal

chairman and anti-apartheid organiser. Mr Bennion, to a message, promising to help build up the association as "a strong force for good in the educational world."

In an editorial, the journal says PAT was launched "in response to a demand from teachers who felt instinctively that the wave of teachers' strikes last year was a mistake. Had the existing organisations been led by truly professional men and women, they would not have taken a step which damaged the profession so severely."

Keep Royalty out' says OZ judge

The judge at the OZ trial yesterday stopped one of the accused who was giving evidence and asked: "Can we keep the Royal Family out of this?"

Judge Argyle, interrupted Felix Dennis, one of the magazine's editors, when he said that one printer had refused to print OZ because he was situated too near Buckingham Palace.

"I am sorry," Dennis told the judge.

The judge said: "That is all right. Let us get on to another topic."

Dennis had told the court that the magazine had been printed at one time on very expensive machinery but was now printed

on out-of-date machinery. About four editions were printed by a modern method and the result was marvellous.

Then, after Mr Woodrow Wyatt had said he could not afford to have his name associated with a publication such as OZ, the printers said they were not able to print it again.

He had difficulty finding new printers, but when he began wearing a normal suit, carrying a heavy briefcase, and waving a cheque book he found he got on better.

On one occasion he went to a printer who said it would be impossible for him to print the magazine even before he had made any inquiries about it—he lived too near the Palace. It

# Restrictions 'cut job movements'

Employers could move 30,000 jobs out of Central London to the suburbs, other parts of the South-east, and further afield every year, says the past chairman of the Location of Offices Bureau in the annual report published yesterday.

At least half of this total could be provided by clients of the bureau if Government and local government policies permitted, and the other 15,000 could be achieved by firms who move without becoming clients, says Mr E. J. Sturges.

Approximately half of the total would, on past experience, relocate in the suburbs, and some 15,000 jobs he dispersed to other parts of the South-east and beyond," he says.

The high rents being asked in Central London could not be divorced from the severe shortage of office space outside this area to which London firms would be willing to move if it were possible for them to do so.

That this has not been possible has been due to the restrictions on office development, he says. "For this

reason alone, the number of jobs moved out of London annually by clients has been almost halved in the past three years."

In 1964-5, rents for new office space in first-class West End and City positions were of the order of 55s (£27.5) per square foot. Today they were at least three to four times that figure.

Mr Robert Vigers, chairman of the GLC's strategic planning committee, said later that the bureau misunderstood the GLC proposals and had "done the sums wrong."

We are not concerned about unemployment among office workers in Central London and we are not proposing any increase in employment there," he said. "What we are seeking to do is to provide more office space for the decision-makers and their personal staffs without increasing the total number of employees."

Outside the central area we do propose a modest increase in office employment to help redeployment of decaying areas and to provide local opportunities for jobs."

Squatters lose case

A council acted within its powers in bringing summary court proceedings for the possession of three council properties occupied by squatters, the Appeal Court decided yesterday.

One of the squatters, Mrs Joan Peters, said 1,500 houses in Southwark were standing empty, awaiting redevelopment. These could be used by homeless families, but the council had refused.

Mrs Peters, aged 30, who has four children, said the council instead spent money blocking lavatories and ripping up the floor boards in the houses so that homeless families could not use them.

Lord Justice Sachs said: "No one can fail to have deep sympathy for those who, through no fault of theirs may be homeless. Mrs Peters brought this moving to our attention. But that does not

enable them to flout the law or do anything which would enable them to jump the queue of people on the housing list."

Mr L. Gildwell QC, for the Southwark Council, said the orders for possession had immediate effect, but the council would not execute them for three weeks. The people would be treated as homeless and offered room in hostels.

The theme of reaction to law and to State intervention in labour problems was taken up by Mr Hodgson. He said he thought that "the curtain is about to rise on a new drama." In American labour law, American society had developed a more questioning attitude and changing values.



# CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

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Situations advertising £5.00 per line, Semi-Display £5.50 per single column inch. Displayed (inside a box and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £2.00 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required. There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

## SITUATIONS

### Technical Information Officer

required to join a small unit supplying information support and intelligence services to the Office's scientific staff. The successful candidate will be expected to keep abreast of modern developments in information science including maintaining and adding to a specialised collection of literature, to assemble intelligence files on specific subjects, and assist in preparing OSTI Newsletter and other publications. Candidates should be aged under 28 and have a degree, HNC or equivalent in a scientific subject. Experience in technical information work is most desirable. The successful candidate will be appointed as Assistant Experimental Officer, salary £1,195 (at 22) - £1,436 (at 28) - £1,783. Prospects of permanent pensionable appointment. Application forms and further details from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London W1Y 6AA (telephone 01-483 7070 extension 311). Closing date: 9th August 1971.

### RESEARCH CHEMIST SOUTH AFRICA

The Leather Industries Research Institute of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, has vacancies for senior and junior research chemists in its Adhesives Division. The main requirement is a suitable qualification in physical or organic chemistry, but specialisation or special experience in the synthetic resin or adhesives field will be a recommendation for the senior posts. In addition to medical aid and pension schemes and a holiday bonus up to R280 p.a., the salary scales are: Assistant Research Officer R2700 x 50-4200 Research Officer R4200 x 150-4800 x 300-5400 Senior Research Officer R5700 x 300-6900 Principal Research Officer R7200 x 300-8100 Chief Research Officer R8400 x 300-9300 (R1 = £0158.33) Please apply by email to the Director, Leather Industries Research Institute, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa.

### EXPORT SALES REPRESENTATIVE

required by Interstat Ltd, at Kirkby, Liverpool. The duties involve the promotion of a range of specialty industrial chemicals and applicants must be fully experienced internationally. A degree or equivalent in chemistry, and competence in a foreign language are of prime importance. The Company is a member of the Akzo group and specialises mainly in additives for plastics. Salaries and conditions are those of a progressive company. Local interviews, but please write to: R. Whitehead, Divisional Personnel Manager, Novadel Ltd, 12/14 St. Ann's Crescent, Wandsworth, London, SW18 2LS.

### AREA SALES MANAGER STRUCTURAL STEEL

Octavious Atkinson & Sons Ltd, Structural Engineers, Members of the Taylor Woodrow Group, require for the North-West Area Sales Manager. Applications are invited from men with previous experience in selling in this particular industry, a knowledge of the Structural Steel industry being an essential qualification. Write in the first instance, giving full details of past experience, qualifications, etc., to: R. H. Cross, Deputy Managing Director, OCTAVIOUS ATKINSON & SONS LTD, P.O. Box No. 16, Prospect Road, Starbeck, Harrogate.

## What's doing on the isle of St. Vincent?

For one thing, a large International Company is developing and strengthening its subsidiary company in St. Vincent. It now requires management assistance from Vincentian nationals who've acquired skill and experience in Britain... men capable of heading up and developing the various divisions of the Company. If you have leadership qualities plus experience in supermarket, hardware, timber, the building industry, or automotive products, here's your opportunity to return home and contribute to the re-structuring of a company and the prosperity of the island. Salary, conditions and prospects are excellent. For all details write to: The Manager, P.O. Box 607, St. Vincent, West Indies. Interviews in the U.K.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITIES

#### University of Birmingham

##### SENIOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Applications are invited for two posts of Senior Research Associate for the Centre for the Study of the Development of the Brain. The successful candidate will be expected to keep abreast of modern developments in information science including maintaining and adding to a specialised collection of literature, to assemble intelligence files on specific subjects, and assist in preparing OSTI Newsletter and other publications. Candidates should be aged under 28 and have a degree, HNC or equivalent in a scientific subject. Experience in technical information work is most desirable. The successful candidate will be appointed as Assistant Experimental Officer, salary £1,195 (at 22) - £1,436 (at 28) - £1,783. Prospects of permanent pensionable appointment. Application forms and further details from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London W1Y 6AA (telephone 01-483 7070 extension 311). Closing date: 9th August 1971.

#### University of Durham

##### ASSISTANT DOMESTIC BURSAR

(Residential) required September 1971, for women's College (1950 students). Salary £1,195 (at 22) - £1,436 (at 28) - £1,783. Prospects of permanent pensionable appointment. Application forms and further details from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London W1Y 6AA (telephone 01-483 7070 extension 311). Closing date: 9th August 1971.

#### University of Hull

##### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS RESEARCH STUDENTS

Applications are invited from physics students for research studentships in the Department of Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to keep abreast of modern developments in information science including maintaining and adding to a specialised collection of literature, to assemble intelligence files on specific subjects, and assist in preparing OSTI Newsletter and other publications. Candidates should be aged under 28 and have a degree, HNC or equivalent in a scientific subject. Experience in technical information work is most desirable. The successful candidate will be appointed as Assistant Experimental Officer, salary £1,195 (at 22) - £1,436 (at 28) - £1,783. Prospects of permanent pensionable appointment. Application forms and further details from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London W1Y 6AA (telephone 01-483 7070 extension 311). Closing date: 9th August 1971.

#### University of Edinburgh

##### Department of Chemistry

Applications are invited for a POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN HIGH SPEED LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY. The successful candidate will be expected to keep abreast of modern developments in information science including maintaining and adding to a specialised collection of literature, to assemble intelligence files on specific subjects, and assist in preparing OSTI Newsletter and other publications. Candidates should be aged under 28 and have a degree, HNC or equivalent in a scientific subject. Experience in technical information work is most desirable. The successful candidate will be appointed as Assistant Experimental Officer, salary £1,195 (at 22) - £1,436 (at 28) - £1,783. Prospects of permanent pensionable appointment. Application forms and further details from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London W1Y 6AA (telephone 01-483 7070 extension 311). Closing date: 9th August 1971.

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## CIBA-GEIGY

### CIBA-GEIGY (UK) LIMITED Agrochemical Division

CIBA Agrochemicals is a Division of CIBA-GEIGY (UK) Limited which is a member of a large international chemical organisation with an outstanding record of growth, particularly in the field of agricultural chemicals.

### A TECHNICAL OFFICER

is required for the Technical Department to be responsible for the development of, and advisory work with, both new and marketed insecticides and fungicides for crop protection in the United Kingdom. Applicants should have a degree in agriculture and be in the age range 23/26. Previous related commercial experience would be an advantage. We are seeking somebody with drive, enthusiasm and the ability to communicate effectively with the farming community.

The successful applicant will be based at Whitlessford in pleasant rural surroundings near Cambridge. Conditions of employment are consistent with the Company's international reputation and include a first-class contributory pension fund and free life assurance.

Please write for application form, giving brief details only of age, qualifications and experience, to:

R. E. S. Brimlow, CIBA-GEIGY (UK) Limited, Agrochemical Division, Whitlessford, Cambridge CB2 4QT

## Leyland Paint & Wallpaper Limited Assistant Wallpaper Marketing Manager

Due to the rapid expansion of the Group's wallpaper trading, an Assistant Wallpaper Marketing Manager is required. The successful applicant will be aged between 25 and 45, have proven marketing experience, have a good knowledge of the ramifications of the wallpaper trade. The job is to assist in planning and control of the profitable marketing of wallpaper by preparing the marketing plan, reviewing product availability, and analysing product performance, evaluating feasibility of new products, planning promotional budget, analysing product profitability. Excellent salary and prospects. Applications to: Director of Marketing, Leyland Paint & Wallpaper Limited, Northgate, Leyland, Preston PR25 2LT.

## FIRE AND ACCIDENT UNDERWRITER

to join The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Limited to assist with underwriting and control of a world-wide Fire and Accident portfolio. The ideal applicant will be aged between 28 and 32. He must be fully conversant with the London Company Market and a knowledge of the Lloyd's Market would be an advantage. He must also have wide experience of reinsurance as well as direct business, and if necessary must be prepared to travel overseas from time to time. There are insurance, non-contributory pension and low interest mortgage schemes. Salaries are subject to regular review. Applicants to write to: M&G P. Shimmis, Esq., Moorfields House, Moorfields, London EC2Y 9AL.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITIES

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

##### LECTURE/SENIOR LECTURE IN HORTICULTURE (Management)

The Council of Lancaster College invites applications for a Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Horticulture. The successful candidate will be expected to keep abreast of modern developments in information science including maintaining and adding to a specialised collection of literature, to assemble intelligence files on specific subjects, and assist in preparing OSTI Newsletter and other publications. Candidates should be aged under 28 and have a degree, HNC or equivalent in a scientific subject. Experience in technical information work is most desirable. The successful candidate will be appointed as Assistant Experimental Officer, salary £1,195 (at 22) - £1,436 (at 28) - £1,783. Prospects of permanent pensionable appointment. Application forms and further details from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London W1Y 6AA (telephone 01-483 7070 extension 311). Closing date: 9th August 1971.

#### Lincoln College (University College of Agriculture) New Zealand

##### LECTURE/SENIOR LECTURE IN HORTICULTURE (Management)

The Council of Lincoln College invites applications for a Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Horticulture. The successful candidate will be expected to keep abreast of modern developments in information science including maintaining and adding to a specialised collection of literature, to assemble intelligence files on specific subjects, and assist in preparing OSTI Newsletter and other publications. Candidates should be aged under 28 and have a degree, HNC or equivalent in a scientific subject. Experience in technical information work is most desirable. The successful candidate will be appointed as Assistant Experimental Officer, salary £1,195 (at 22) - £1,436 (at 28) - £1,783. Prospects of permanent pensionable appointment. Application forms and further details from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London W1Y 6AA (telephone 01-483 7070 extension 311). Closing date: 9th August 1971.

#### University of Manchester

##### Institute of Science and Technology

##### TEMPORARY EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER (Ref. CE/1087)

This post is for a temporary experimental officer in the Department of Chemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to keep abreast of modern developments in information science including maintaining and adding to a specialised collection of literature, to assemble intelligence files on specific subjects, and assist in preparing OSTI Newsletter and other publications. Candidates should be aged under 28 and have a degree, HNC or equivalent in a scientific subject. Experience in technical information work is most desirable. The successful candidate will be appointed as Assistant Experimental Officer, salary £1,195 (at 22) - £1,436 (at 28) - £1,783. Prospects of permanent pensionable appointment. Application forms and further details from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Curzon Street, London W1Y 6AA (telephone 01-483 7070 extension 311). Closing date: 9th August 1971.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### GENERAL

### STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE NORTH WEST

The Joint Team of Central and Local Government Planners preparing a Strategic Plan for the Region requires a

## TRANSPORT ADVISER

The successful candidate will be required to take charge of a small group which will consider the requirements for transport modelling and accessibility analyses in the context of existing transport data in the Region including the M6, M5, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M17, M18, M19, M20, M21, M22, M23, M24, M25, M26, M27, M28, M29, M30, M31, M32, M33, M34, M35, M36, M37, M38, M39, M40, M41, M42, M43, M44, M45, M46, M47, M48, M49, M50, M51, M52, M53, M54, M55, M56, M57, M58, M59, M60, M61, M62, M63, M64, M65, M66, M67, M68, M69, M70, M71, M72, M73, M74, M75, M76, M77, M78, M79, M80, M81, M82, M83, M84, M85, M86, M87, M88, M89, M90, M91, M92, M93, M94, M95, M96, M97, M98, M99, M100, M101, M102, M103, M104, M105, M106, M107, M108, M109, M110, M111, M112, M113, M114, M115, M116, M117, M118, M119, M120, M121, M122, M123, M124, M125, M126, M127, M128, M129, M130, M131, M132, M133, M134, M135, M136, M137, M138, M139, M140, M141, M142, M143, M144, 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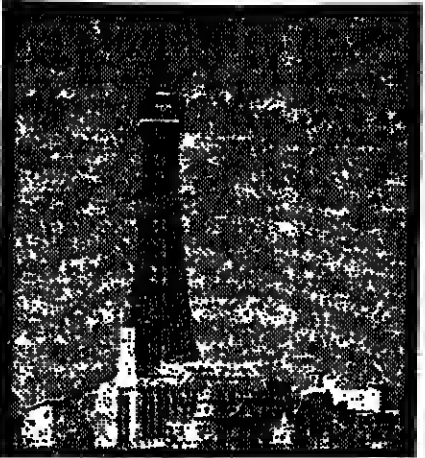






# Doddy and stardust

Robin Thorner on the pilgrimage to Blackpool



HER MOST ARDENT ADMIRERS, fickle in prosperity, have forsaken Blackpool's plastic escapism for packaged escape: they've abandoned Blackpool's Spanish waiters and flamenco artists for bingo and chips on the Costa Brava. Those who still make the pilgrimage to this Mecca of bad taste are not too poor but too unimaginative to go elsewhere. They're not looking for exotic novelty but reassuring familiarity.

What the people want now, apparently, is cabaret. They want to be able to eat and drink and dance and be entertained, just like you can in the clubs that have been mushrooming in all but the smallest industrial towns of the North. But in Blackpool you do it on a grander scale and with a glossier finish.

And the grandest and the glossiest is the Stardust Garden — the ballroom in the Winter Gardens (and off-season political conference hall) converted by a £150,000 cinema set into a Las Vegas-style night club. From 7.30 to 12.30 it alternates a slick floorshow of up-market variety acts — cabaret singers, unicyclists, jugglers, dancing girls, but no strip — with dancing to Joe Loss and his orchestra. "Nothing repeated!"

It was here that Freddy Brown, the Blackpool-born publicity man for EMI (who, since they bought the Blackpool Tower Company, own this and every other show that was open when I was there, except for the Ice Parade) explained that they were now catering for the evening and short-stay visitors, the people who come to Blackpool for a second holiday before or after their trip abroad. That accounted for them being willing and able to spend the 90p per head admission to the Stardust

Garden. Mr Brown pointed out that this was only 10p more than the best seats for most shows — where you can come out after the first house with two hours to kill before closing time.

He argued that you could sit in the Stardust Garden for five hours and you still have to spend another penny. Well, it seems to me that if you find yourself in this sort of ambience, designed to make you feel expensively expansive, sooner or later you're going to order from the constantly passing trolleys of food (staffing and service are excellent and you're never neglected). When you succumb, a small salmon roll costs 42p, a small salad on a plastic airline plate, 62p. Enjoy yourself, you're on your holidays.

And when you're on your holidays what you want is chops dressed up as cutlets: the same fare you're used to at home, but gift-wrapped and sprinkled with sequins. The names that pull them in at Blackpool are our little grey friends from the television screen, blown up to life size in full colour and three amazing dimensions. Most of them are Lancastrians — Ken Dodd and Jimmy Tarbuck from Liverpool, Jimmy Clitheroe, Dora Bryan, Hylda Baker.

Doddy's "Laughter Spectacular" at the Opera House is just that — the most expensive, the most hilarious, the one with a real live waterfall on the stage at the end of the first half. Dodd himself is Blackpool at its best — it's his ninth season here since 1955 — an aristocrat of true vulgarity, he knows exactly what people want and gives them a little bit more. He does it by taking the same corny old gags that the rest of them use, but teasing out the logic to its zany limit and out the other

side: it's the only act in Blackpool that stretches the imagination or strikes true chords. The tickle stick's still there, but now it's yards long, a great Scarface phallus nodding over the stalls. "Are there any honeymoon couples here?" he asks. "Good morning."

In one way the trade is catching up with Doddy — the dirty jokes are becoming more openly "permissive" and less adolescent snickering. "Knickers," he shouts at one point and the house howls with glee. "It's all right, you can say that now, missus," Jimmy Tarbuck at the ABC, has a nice line in candidly blue jokes, even if they are reassuringly familiar. That one about extending transplant operations — "I hope I don't get Jimmy Clitheroe's" — was used by Ted Rogers at the same theatre in 1968.

But Tarbuck relies more on personality than his scripted material. He's the smart young lad from down the road who's done well out of selling — second-hand cars, insurance, himself — and drinks in the lounge bar, still calls hello to the old women on their doorsteps. As part of his "one of us up there" bit, he's refreshingly honest about phony show-biz conventions like the carefully rehearsed surprise encore — with little regard for the group of Latin-looking waiters who play guzzlers in his show and have to shout "More!" themselves.

He's as good as Doddy at exploiting late arrivals. When my wife came back from the 100 just after he'd started his routine, he repeated it all for her and then asked "Could you hear me out there anyway?" She blushed yes. "I thought so, we could hear you out here." He also has that nice Kenneth McKellar who has a

degree in music and looks as if you could let your daughter go into the jungle with him. McKellar's television shows are some of the most popular programmes ever transmitted.

Which shows how the promoters think. And I won't raise any canards about Big Brother in entertainment, because poor old EMI have already been made to sell their share of London Weekend television. Anyway they're right — people seem to want their favourite television shows — to follow them to the coast. Take two of the non-EMI shows — "The Good Old Days" with Clinton Ford and Duggie Clark at the Central Pier and Harry H. Corbett and Kathy Kirby at the South Pier.

Then at the Grand Theatre EMI have Hylda Baker from Granada's appalling "Nearest and Dearest." They did a stage version of her television series last year, so this time they've had to set the programme's scriptwriters, Tom Brennand and Roy Bottomley, on writing a new comedy based on the same character. So "Not On Your Nelly" is written to the same formula of stock Lancashire caricature (Nelly runs a black pudding stall instead of working in a pickle factory) and innuendo that is lamed by having only one entendre.

May be it got better after the interval. I left wondering whether the Bishop of Blackburn, who denounced "Hair" as unsuitable for family audiences, preferred totally unambiguous lines about an old man looking for his pills in his nightgown. Still, there's always the Tower Circus, with Charlie Calver exactly as I remember him 20 years ago (he's in his thirty-third season) and the ring still dropping magically away to flood with water for the cascades at the end.

Reassuring familiarity, not exotic novelty. A family show, in every sense. The only startling innovation comes as a climax to a Derby Day dance routine in the Ken Dodd show. The backdrop goes up to reveal two live horses at full gallop, getting nowhere because they're on rollers.

But the "horses" treadmills by Hall Stage Equipment, Ltd. at least provide an image — Blackpool is not an escape, but a change of treadmill.

The bitterest irony is that "Hair" — the one show that might have suggested that there could be more to life than putting two precious pounds a week into a jar on the mantelpiece to spend two weeks being fleeced on a different treadmill — has become part of the treadmill. Admittedly it's the only tacky show in town; admittedly it's the only show where they can manage just as well without mikes because you can't hear the sound system anyway; admittedly they take off their clothes and stand in the half-light. ("What are you doing here?" Tarbuck asks. "Let's get over there.") But when you talk to the company you find them torn between believing in what "Hair" has to say and realising that Mr Grade and Mr DeFont wouldn't have put it on in Blackpool if there was any danger of it being taken seriously.

Only one of them saw any inconsistency in treating the show as just a show, had any qualms about moving on into the sterility of straight show business, or worried about the evaporation of its idealism. Of course "Hair" is state and tawdry and phoney: it's still the only refreshing experience in Blackpool apart from the air. They're having a wonderful time, but I wish it was "Hair."

## ROUNDHOUSE

Philip Hope-Wallace

## Andronicus

LEAVE YOUR ROSES awhile. Here at the Roundhouse is matter for a hot July night: Titus Andronicus, the bard's own horror comic. "Why are the roses so pale?" sings Tchaikovsky. "Have I not reason think you to look pale?" asks that rose of all the Goths, Tamora—Oh, yes it is by Shakespeare all right: the line might belong to Juliet—same date, incidentally. Tamora gets her come-uppance near the end, feasting with relish on a pasty which fades (the relief) when she learns it is compounded of her offspring and blood relations.

What a lot of blood. "Look. No hands!" might be the refrain of part one. Lavinia has her hands lopped and her tongue ripped out within a matter of fifty minutes. Titus ten minutes later has lopped his left arm, and it upset me as he hacked off. "Disgusting, all blood and buttocks," said a stout lady in the interval. "Let's go and get an ice" (the aces are famous hereabouts). I hadn't the heart to suggest a meat pasty. But I knew what she would suffer—later on.

P. Brook and Lord Larry forced us to sup on horrors and acknowledge poetry. I didn't so much admire Keith Hack's direction in lurid lights on a football stadium terrace, which certainly brings out the buttocks aspect. There are a few odd screams from the black demon Aaron (Barry Dennen) but the Tamora (Ann Mitchell) knew the music and Trevor Peacock examining which hand to lop said, finely "such withered herbs as these are meat for plucking." It makes a nice change from "Oh! Calcutta!" but what is all this about the pornography of violence?

## SUSSEX UNIVERSITY

Edward Greenfield

## Britten songs

BENJAMIN BRITTEN wrote his Song Cycle "Who are These Children?" over a year ago—a collection of lyrics, rhymes and riddles—to words by the Scot poet William Soutar—but it was only in May this year that it received its first performance from Peter Pears with Britten accompanying. That was at one of the National Gallery of Scotland concerts whose founder, Tertius Liechtenhal, the cycle commemorates. Tuesday's first English performance, with an extra song making up the round dozen, was given not at a regular concert, but in the lunch hour at Sussex University—Peter Pears's thank you for the honorary doctorate he had just received.

It is a superb cycle, with a freshness and simplicity that harks back not so much to Britten's children's music as to his Michelangelo and Hardy cycles, where apparently naive ideas are presented with disarming directness, seem- ingly gauche but in fact highly original. The drone accompaniments to the simpler songs—all ingeniously different —no doubt found their basic inspiration in the drone of the harp, but the transformation is complete, to give



Tom Chodron, Ann Mitchell: Roundhouse

an elusive quality, not quite art song, not quite nursery rhyme.

Among the more complex songs, "Slaughter," with brutal rushing octaves in the accompaniment, brings echoes of Britten's Doane settings, while the title song "Who are These Children?" gives a pointer to Britten's inner meaning, when at the words "Within a world at war" there is an echo of the War Requiem. The penultimate song "The Children" is the most beautiful and tender of all. It intensifies the dedication to innocence in a bird-like accompaniment figure in thirds which is transformed to stanza to stanza. The final song, "The Auld Aik" (oak) very simple indeed, is in some ways the most remarkable of all, with its unadorned triads producing an amazingly original sound in a way that only Schubert could have matched. A beautiful cycle that could well become even more popular than Britten's earlier works in this form.

## FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

## New Philharmonia

IN TUESDAY'S Mozart concert at RFH, the reduced New Philharmonia Orchestra had retreated into the centre of the stage, even the pianists companionably placed alongside woodwind and horns. With the elimination of those few extra yards between outermost players, the orchestra became, for the evening, a real chamber music group, yet without losing their characteristic warmth and weight. Significantly, Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt was in charge, the conductor of the Norddeutscher Rundfunk since 1945, and as you would expect of an experienced radio conductor, a master at balancing his forces. In the cheerful E Flat Symphony, K 319, sounds were perfectly proportioned to each other, horns always blending tactfully with upper strings in the slow movement, woodwinds succeeding strings with just the right degree of emphasis in the imitative passages in the same movement.

In the big E Flat Symphony, the way in which parts balanced was particularly delightful, accompaniment figures always a joy to listen to, as when the second clarinet handed over its triplet figure to second violins in

the trio. Gareth Morris played the solos in the flute parts most expressively, yet was never obtrusive at other times. Denis Blyth's singing chamber music fortes in the timpani parts throughout were apt, and the brass as a group asserted themselves just once—in the last six bars of the whole work.

Maureen Jones's version of the C Major Piano Concerto, K 467, matched this unaggressive orchestral playing very well. Like Schmidt-Isserstedt, she takes her Mozart calmly and thoughtfully, inviting rather than compelling our attention. Apart from a curious misunderstanding at the end of the first movement cadenza, accord between conductor and soloist was complete. Schmidt-Isserstedt was at his best in the E Flat Symphony, beautifully paced, strong and unhurried yet with momentum never lost for a bar. The Serenata Notturna for Two Oboes was perhaps taken too seriously. The finale is surely a show-off piece for the strings: at this leisurely speed it lost what William Mann aptly describes as its sparrow-like character. Apart from this, the NPO gave us the most natural and understanding Mozart performances that I have heard at the Festival Hall for a long time.

## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## Cricket exile

BASIL D'OLIVEIRA, the first in ATV's "A Kind of Exile" series, was a very nice-and-easy summery thing indeed. If I seem to overemphasise the seasonal side of television, it's because it is in direct contrast with the sun which makes faces, disconcertingly, outside the window. Television is never rained off but it can easily be shone off.

It used the simple but engaging idea of setting cricket strokes to music. There was a roundabout feel about these sequences. The cricket pitch with shrieking round the periphery, and activity in the middle, and the sky tilting dizzily and music to match. I have never cared about cricket since I was drummed out of the second eleven for being foolishly crowned with daisies. There was a shot in this programme of an ecstatic cricket crowd with just one girl, politely fielding an enormous yawn with the palm of her hand. But there were some sequences that breathed such grace and joy that I could almost see the point of the game.

The exceptionally reticent D'Oliveira speaks more fluently and with more feeling about his home and intentions than I have heard him do before. He would like not to fight the situation, but to stand as an example. To make people think. But think what? Apparently that any Cape Coloured can grow up to be a white man at his own game. And I wasn't thinking of cricket. D'Oliveira has become, for instance, as Cowdrey said, more dignified than the norm. He is closer to the blueprint of an Englishman than any I ever met: the affectionate, the self-deprecating, the irreproachable family life, the team spirit, the ability to take jokes about himself. Only in his cricket does he show his teeth. "I've got something precious that is mine. If they want it they have to get it off me."

"Collector's World," the start of a new series on BBC-2, felt stiff and sticky. Worthier, like one of those programmes shown in the afternoon for the benefit of TV engineers or night workers or house breakers or budgeters. One would expect the programme intended to interest collectors to be at least enthused.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.



CINEMA CENTER FILMS spent something like eight million dollars on getting the verisimilitude of Le Mans (Odeon Marble Arch) absolutely right. And what a glossy package it makes. It seems curious to have doubts about the contents; and yet superficial on the part of the makers to have credited a script writer.

For this is a movie that functions on long slow looks, significant pauses, expressive impassivity, and enough decibels of car noise to make up for the shortage on dialogue. No, but seriously, though it does not do any positive harm to watch Elga Andersen do one slow burn after another, not everyone is so rewarding in their eyeball-to-eyeball confrontations with their Maker.

These reservations apart, "Le Mans" is an achievement. The normal excesses of sports films have been pared away: like the film about skiing, "Downhill Racer," "Le Mans" avoids melodrama and goes for the feel of the thing, the mechanics in the pits, the exchange of tips as one driver takes over from another, the quick meals scooped up in the self-service restaurant, the spectators camping out, the look of a cavalcade of cars hurtling into a bend, the minute organisation whereby cars are waved in and out of the pits without causing accidents.

In these broad areas and in establishing a wary camaraderie between the drivers, the film is a great success: in the interstices a few unlooked for crumbs have been caught. The count-down to the start of the race with the crowd noise shut out and only the amplified sound of a heartbeat does not work as well as when it was first used, in Ichikawa's film of the Tokyo Olympics (only then it was the nervous breathing of sprinters). All eccentricities of character are ironed out, so that we are left with a group of men who do what they must because they must, which, for all that the hero is Steve McQueen, isn't very different from the Audie Murphy cliché or the Kenneth More cliché.

A pity really that this could not have been avoided, because in essence the downbeat approach works beautifully. There is a sub-thought about a widow (the aforementioned watchable Elga Andersen) at Le Mans to exorcise the spell of the crash the previous year that killed her husband

## Mechanics illustrated

New films reviewed  
by Michael McNay

and in which Michael Delaney (McQueen) was also involved; but the main struggle is mechanical, between Porsche and Ferrari: the issue is decided by crashes, engine failure and tyre failure and the nailbiting excitement is between cars racing for second and third place. After the race, the winning co-drivers are feted with garlands and champagne, and the real gladiators are neglected in the wash of the crowd, eyeing each other, wordlessly and cheerfully signalling "up you."

Cold Turkey (London Pavilion) starts as a pleasantly detailed comedy of modern American manners and ends as a wild tour de force. On the way it loses quality but provides plenty of belly laughs. It starts with a smooth Madison Avenue operator persuading a tobacco manufacturer to offer \$25 million dollars to the first town in which every inhabitant gives up smoking for a specified period: the idea is that no town will rise to the challenge, but the tobacco manufacturer will offload any odium he hears and maybe even become known as a great benefactor.

In a superb flight of hyperbole, the PR man tells the manufacturer that he and Alf (Alf Nobel) have a lot in common: 13 trillion cigarettes and the manufacture of armaments qualify both to become saviours of mankind; and in the case of the tobacco haron, at no cost. His plan miscarries because the local minister the Rev Clayton Brooks (Dick Van Dyke) whips the town into an all-American evangelical fervor. (The diluted) word of God, the

word of "Time" magazine, the word of John Birch; all that middle America holds most dear takes a pretty severe mauling. Dick Van Dyke is uncannily exact as the self-righteous minister who never doubts himself (or rather, himself, since he clearly annexes the benefit of the capital letter). And Tom Poston plays the local alcoholic who leaves town rather than give up smoking, thus depriving the movie too early of its funniest comic cameo. Still, it survives (with screenplay and direction by Norman Lear).

July 13. By Clapton Omnibus today to Leicester Square, where a preview of a most curiously wrought screenplay by Master Robert Wynne-Simmons and directed by Master Piers Haggard entitled Blood on Satan's Claw (New Victoria). My lord does bespeak himself that in this year of grace, 1670, holds most dear takes a pretty severe mauling. Dick Van Dyke is uncannily exact as the self-righteous minister who never doubts himself (or rather, himself, since he clearly annexes the benefit of the capital letter). And Tom Poston plays the local alcoholic who leaves town rather than give up smoking, thus depriving the movie too early of its funniest comic cameo. Still, it survives (with screenplay and direction by Norman Lear).

No such luck in The Beast in the Cellar, which shares the double bill and which has the sad sight of Flora Robson wasting her talents in a film which will probably finish up in somebody's collection of the greatest kitsch of all time.

The Adventures of Prince Achmet is the 65-minute animated film by Lotte Reininger about the Prince winning the hand of a princess from foreign parts and holding fast to her through all sorts of strange dangers. It was made in 1923-24, and all prints but one were destroyed during the Second World War. It is an exquisite fantasy, too sweet for modern tastes, perhaps, but in its control of line and edge and soft washes of grey anticipating a lot of the so-called post-warly abstraction of American art of the sixties.

It shares the bill at the ICA Children's Cinema on Saturdays with Ken Russell's second film, Amelia and the Angel (made in 1958), a half-hour story about a small girl in London who looks for a pair of angels, figures that she needs for a school of dancing stage performance because her brother has ruined the ones she had. It's "The Red Balloon" plus saccharine, fairly imaginative, fairly sinister, overly sentimental: Russell's predilections in miniature.

CLAUDE RICH  
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## HISTORIES UNFOLDING Judy Marle on John Hoyland's new one-man show.

THIS IS THE FIRST one-man exhibition of John Hoyland's to be hung entirely in the recent extension to Waddington's, which is spacious enough to allow one to get well back from the pictures to look at them. Before, one was bossed around by a constricted and awkwardly shaped area that made sure you stayed pushed up to the picture surfaces and didn't stray.

While this proximity encouraged a strong emotional and physical response, it militated against a cooler, more detached reading of the works. This has seemed right for the paintings of that time—robust, expansive canvases in strong primaries, with a well-marked vertical stretching across each picture at roughly eye-level. But the paintings have changed, and they don't have worked as well in the old situation as they do here.

First impressions are that one is looking at the dynamited remnants from Hoyland's last show of a year ago. A second look shows that the basic elements of those pictures have survived, but that their individual characters, their relationships with each other and with the ground they sit on, are drastically changed. Gone are those glowing slabs of colour that filled the lower half of the canvas, firmly anchored to its edges and emphasising the essential flatness and stability of the picture plane.

In their place are small tentative block forms (that sometimes look like holes) hovering against waves of colour that swell out to boundaries far less determinate. Gone are the jolting contrasts between complementaries, and the use of dramatic tonal changes. The pictures shimmer rather than smoulder. Hoyland's close-toned use of scented colour like peach, tan-

gerine, lavender, rose, pistachio and cinnamon sets up strange resonances, their sophistication worlds removed from the hard-hitting colour of the earlier work.

The paintings no longer depict a single incident or situation and their textures now have a strong residual feel about them—like marks, drawings, erosions, tide lines—indicating layers of time, and histories still unfolding.

Hoylands submits his work to this kind of rough shake-up quite regularly. No sooner does he seem comfortably settled with a format that would keep many other artists happy for years than he does some kind of violence to it, picks up what he needs from the wreckage, and embarks on a new series. What Hoyland has discarded this time is the use of the frame as an active protagonist, dissolving it until the surface area itself becomes

a comparatively neutral receptacle.

This change seems to be symptomatic of a more general mood. Many artists who have, until recently, made firm constructed, static pictures, using grids or close relatives of the as a structural basis, have now broken things down into more open-ended complex states. Examples are the London shows of John Walker, Lar Pouns and Jules Olshki. But however different in feeling this exhibition, Hoyland's may seem from its precursors, it is essentially a development of those qualities and ideas that show up so strongly in his Whitechapel show of 1967.

Hoyland is still out to create "minimal" rather than "minimal" pictures to enrich and complicate rather than condense and simplify. And in the process he is still producing some of the most substantial, adventurous and exciting paintings around.



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

## Heart for art's sake

by Catherine Storr

SEVERAL YEARS AGO a book appeared in which the lives of some of the great figures of the Victorian age were considered in terms of their health as it related to their achievements. The writer pointed out that probably the only way in which it was possible to escape from the smothering effects of Victorian family life—for men especially—was to be ill. Elizabeth Barrett Browning was one of the famous invalids quoted in this book, and Darwin was another; and it was argued that without the propped malaise of the former and the irremediable of the latter, they would never have had the solitude which was necessary for the flowering of their respective talents—genius—fewer we like to call it.

Perhaps suffering—because, though it is probable that the illnesses of these particular figures were more psychic than somatic in origin, nevertheless the suffering was real—was a high price to pay for the opportunity to benefit from inspiration. It is not the highest. For some creative artists physical solitude is enough—and difficult to get at that. Others, less fortunate, this isolation from others has to be ended from the body to the spirit; they need the sort of isolation which reached only by withdrawal from relationship which seems to demand a total commitment. Consciously or not they are wary of the lands which must be made by their human being in close contact with them; sometimes they find themselves involved before they have decided what this will do to their life side, and when this happens something is destroyed, either the relationship or the creativity.

There are thousands of examples; Mrs. Browning wrote poetry before marriage to Elizabeth, and after death, but for the period of their marriage his time was spent, as he said bitterly remarked in a letter, in the punctuation of Aurora Leigh; did not write a word dictated by his genius. And Scott Fitzgerald could not write a word dictated by his genius; and himself in his life; the relationship may have provided fuel, but it suffered as much at the same time. It seems for some creative artists, it is possible to combine the work dictated by the tutelary genius with the human relationships.

When they are offered the sort of ship or marriage which most of us gratefully compound for, the relationship which includes common sense and affection as well as the sort of physical passion, they hold back. They recognise that if they are to have full play, they must be able to listen to its compelling call, whatever moment this comes; they are prepared to follow, wherever they are summoned; they need a sort of isolation and independence which is compatible with the closest of relationships. They may, if they are not prepared before they have agreed to have their path, and a terrible choice.

## Confused lives

We have seen, in the lives of many of our writers, poets, artists, and scientists, the confusion and misery which this dilemma can produce. This is a book which has appeared by an unusually articulate woman who found herself faced with precisely this problem, but recognised it only when the ice she had made unconsciously put her in a position which she found unbearable. Sarah Davys—the pseudonym of a writer who cannot yet be said to let her real identity be known as told in *A Time and a Time*—lived and wrote in the early twenties, of love, of succession of affairs, some heterosexual, some homosexual, left her unsatisfied. So did her profession, in spite of half unwilling success in it. Restless, experimental, gifted, and demanding, she realised, after abortive trials in different directions, that the path of creative talent should pursue itself, that of writing, and that satisfaction in love must be with another human. At almost the same moment she wrote the first book which partly satisfied her critical spirit, and discovered that she was at last not only loved but was loved in return. In 1956, one of the most blessed years of her life: the year in which I was actively productive as I have never been before or since, and the year in which I embarked on my incomparably happy love affair with Elizabeth.

Incomparably happy? Is how she remembers this affair; and indeed, when it came to an end, after five years, Sarah Davys felt that she had everything that made life worth living, carefully planned her suicide—but for the unprecedented assurance of the Post Office's handing of an unscheduled, late collection in the box in which she had posted farewell letters—would have succeeded. She was brought back to life, misguidedly and reluctantly, determined to make another, this time successful attempt as soon as she could. One might ask: Why has she? How has it come about that four years after she abandoned all hope, she wrote this book and has started writing again?

Think she gives us the answer herself. Looking back through the diaries kept throughout the affair with Elizabeth, she has been astonished to discover that even when she was in a state of mind which was not content, "What diaries reveal is not the defect in the relationship itself but an inner sense of unhappiness in me... and a total inner refusal on my part to omit myself even to this love that had searched for and found." A further entry reads: "I am frightened by my detachment... I wonder if I shall be able to stand living at close quarters with someone."

This detachment, which drove Elizabeth to break up the affair and which is therefore indirectly responsible for Miss Davys's curiously death, is also been her salvation, for it has enabled her to review from a distance a series of events of a year which brought her to suffering and complete despair. She looks back now with feeling and a ironic humour which must in itself be healing, and concludes, "I am changed, renewed, reborn, I am happy here." Perhaps this may seem a statement to carry much weight, but coming as it does from someone who so very nearly was not able to write it, I found it important in moving.



Picture of Tony Smythe, by Frank Martin

Civil liberties In pursuit of happiness About the family

'Every town should have its NCCL office, every person should be his own walking NCCL,' writes AURIOL STEVENS, investigating our freedom fighters

## Putting the brake on Big Brother

THE NCCL announced that they were launching immediately a campaign... On controversial issues from the Little Red School Book to gipsies, from data banks to drugs, the quote from the National Council for Civil Liberties has become an accepted part of the shorthand of public debate. One of the landmarks by which we chart our attitudes in areas of ignorance.

Its usefulness as a landmark depends on what it is: omnibus, maverick, underground revolutionary cell, glossy PR operation or just a bunch of cranks. It is none of these. It defies exact definition. It is a small political pressure group whose members come from all parties. It is not a charity but undertakes a considerable amount of casework.

It operates for "us" in all the interlocking circles of conflict with "them." The key to it lies perhaps in the personality of its director Tony Smythe, who is one of those rare people with sufficient moral confidence to be independent of any group sanctions. He manages to look like any young executive while wearing green damask trousers.

The Left minority groups have been

the most willing to take the NCCL as their own. "The trouble with them is that they think an organisation like ours should take their word and they get a bit insulted if we probe a little further," says Tony Smythe. And on the other side: "I was having a chat with Colin Jordan the other day. I wish the Right groups would come to us more, but they tend to preface their complaints in the form of a threat."

Since 1969 the staff and income of the NCCL have nearly trebled. They have moved into larger if not more opulent offices. Membership has doubled. They have set up a research organisation, the Cobden Trust, founded the campaign for academic freedom as a separate group, and now have 13 local branches and deal every two or three weeks with a request for new ones to be opened. The Parliamentary group, with a hard core of some two dozen members and the vague allegiance of 150, is somewhat thin in the far Right, nonetheless embraces Ian Mikardo, Dame Joan Vickers, David Steel and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

They employ a full time solicitor, Larry Grant, and could provide work for two more and case workers. And now the Gulbenkian Foundation has smiled upon them with a three

year grant for an education officer whose job it will be to carry the gospel into the schoolroom. Which all sounds very impressive—or alarming. Is the lean and hungry watchdog putting on fat and acquiring an empire? Or have we all suddenly realised that our rights are in peril and rushed to their defence? If so is the enlightenment the doing of the NCCL or are they but a symptom? They claim credit at least for increased public sensitivity over privacy for improving the lot of young servicemen and those applying for bail.

The growth is real enough, but it is hardly mass mobilisation. Their income is still under £30,000 a year, less than the cost of putting inside lavatories into an old primary school. Their staff is still only 12. Of their local groups only three or four have any physical existence and that at most a surgery a few days a week in cooperation with other organisations. Their promotion secretary, Peter Burns, can claim that support is now coming from a broader public. "I don't want to give it a label. If I had to I'd say Guardian readers—the general public, not just minority groups." But there are still only 4,300 people concerned enough to take out membership, to put their money behind their commitment.

This broadening of appeal was somewhat jeopardised by the publication as a basis for discussion of "The Children's Charter." Tony Smythe is unrepentant. "I don't think we should do this sort of thing too often. But the reactions showed us just how much need there is for such a discussion."

If they have not opted wholly for the safe ground, there are signs of more concrete and less strident developments also. Influenced by Tony Smythe's visit to America and the presence for the last year of Larry Grant, the NCCL is becoming more law-minded. The talk for the future is of a legal department and the possibility, alien to the British courts, of bringing test cases, clarification of the law rather than too much new legislation and a raising of "the level of intolerance of injustice." Every town should have its NCCL office, every person should be his own walking NCCL.

"The question we are most often asked by the press is, is it getting worse? That is not the important question. I don't think freedom is best measured on an historical line."

## About the family

by BETTY JERMAN

FLEX-STRAWS are wider than usual drinking straws that can be used for hot or cold even thick liquids and they have an ingenious corrugated section which allows them to be bent to the mouth. Obviously they were originally invented for hospital use but now cheerfully striped, they are attractive to children because instead of having to reach for the opening you bend it down to you. Useful in bed too, or for small children who cannot master the normal straw. The same firm make the ordinary size striped party or picnic straw and put lots of ideas for fun and games with straws on the outside of each packet which could be a boon to any mother in the middle of disorganised party chaos. An extra leaflet of ideas is also available direct from the makers, on receipt of an empty container.

Plain white Flex-Straws for invalids at home, pack of 100, 15p. Candy-striped Flex-Straws pack of 40, 7p. Available from most branches of Boots Manufacturers: Sweetheart Straws Hygienic Industries Limited, College Road, Fishponds, Bristol.

## Langofun

"WE MUST speak only French at breakfast." That is the sort of remark you get when your child starts learning a foreign language. If like me you can barely speak English let alone crank your mind up to anything else at that hour you can still provide plenty of adult encouragement later on. Ginn & Co. have published half a dozen bright little books for French beginners from 9 to 13. They are in the present tense, four are stories about French family life and two about travel in Paris and fishing in Brittany. The author, Mr D. J. Jenkins, teaches French to primary school children. Price 15p each. Ginn & Co., 18 Bedford Row London WC 1.

Langofun is a board game which you play from French to English or English to French. You spin a miniature roulette wheel, announce your "Page Numero", spin again and announce your "Ligne Numero" and answer a question or provide a translation for whoever holds the Key Booklet. There is one for primary and one for intermediate. You travel to Monte Carlo according to the points you win. Parents can play or referee. I suggest you play. It is fun and a good reviver of knowledge. Obviously it makes a child use French apart from learning new vocabulary. A phonetic pronunciation system is provided which is easily grasped. For children as young as seven. Obtainable from Langofun International, Bank of England Mills, Carruthers Street, Manchester 4, for £2.50 including post and packaging.

## Stork talk

ARGUMENTS about sex education films for children may be claiming headlines but as any parent knows on this subject, as on any other, children do not wait for the "right" time. They throw the unexpected question from toddler age and almost always at an inconvenient moment (in the middle of cooking Sunday lunch) and when you are not ready with an answer. "Let there be Jo" rolls together a number of these sort of conversations, recorded by the author Margaret Wallace, and set down as guiding lines on how to cope. The central section, which discusses children's reactions and parental attitudes, can be removed so the child can read the book when it gets to the reading age. It includes a good reading list for older schoolchildren. "Let There Be Jo" by Margaret E. Wallace, published by Geoffrey Chapman, 18 High Street, Wimbledon, price 30p.



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## Tory support for Europe

On the showing of yesterday's Conservative conference on the Common Market, Mr Heath need not fear much opposition from within his own party. The ranks will stand fairly solidly behind him, with only a few unhappy dissidents. While nothing is a foregone conclusion before the last vote is counted, as forecasters found at last year's election, the Prime Minister must have been comforted yesterday by the support given to him. His speech put an orthodox case in favour of joining. He dwelt mainly on the economic benefits, though with a touch of European idealism as well. He insisted that Britain's sovereignty would remain unimpaired, though Britain would "use" part of its sovereignty to further common aims in Europe. And although many questions were put to the Prime Minister, he was not seriously challenged at any point. Saturday's Labour Party conference in the same hall will be a different story.

That the Prime Minister had an easy passage does not invalidate his case. The odds are that Britain will be better off inside Europe. Nobody can be categorical about it, for every estimate contains a lot of guesses. But he presented a fair case on the main issues—industry, employment, prices, regional policy, overseas aid, the Commonwealth, and other aspects. If he was optimistic about curbing inflation—something on which the Government has not so far lived up to its promises—he at least recognised the universal public anxiety about prices. His reply was that in real buying power, earnings will increase because of the economic growth brought by a bigger market. He argued that this had been the experience of the Six, and, allowing for different circumstances, ought also to be ours. He further argued that we were starting from a stronger economic situation than in 1967, when Labour made its application. On Saturday his Labour critics will say that we are still not strong enough, but it is undeniable that, thanks partly to the Wilson Government, Britain is stronger than it was then. Britain is better placed for entry now than it could have been three or four years ago.

Its prospects on entry will be stronger still if the economy is not so stagnant as today. Britain had better go in on the forward run rather than from a standing start. This was, however, an area that Mr Heath and his Conservative audience avoided yesterday. Except while answering one angry Scotsman on unemployment, Mr Heath did

not mention even the limited expansion of public works announced this week. This programme is discussed below; but, while welcome, it is not enough. Previously the Government has hinted that reflation will come before entry. The outlook will be less worrying when its coming is sure. To talk about a stimulus to investment after entry is all very well, but at least some of the stimulus is needed beforehand.

On the political front, Mr Heath again was cautious. He argued quite rightly, that a flourishing Community is a guarantee against repetition of Europe's old internal quarrels and the miseries that they brought to the whole world. The architects of the Community wanted to make war within Western Europe not just politically improbable but physically impossible, because of the integration of Europe's basic industries. It is true, too, that for future generations a united Europe offers the hope of what Mr Heath called "a new voice in the councils of the world." All that he said on that score ought to be applauded. But he still has to explain how, in the absence of any central authority, Europe can make its voice heard. A Council of Ministers which tries to reconcile conflicting national views is, in the long run, too weak a body. If Europe is to have common political aims, it must grow into something more than a "Europe des patries."

On one related point, Mr Heath repeated a mistake that he has made before. He referred to our Minister on the Council, who will protect British interests, and he then referred in similar terms to the two "British representatives" on the European Commission. It is true that Britain will have the right to nominate two of the fourteen men who head an enlarged Commission. Once nominated, however, they must renounce their national affiliation. The point was well put recently by Dr Linthorst Homan, chief representative in the UK of the European Communities. The Commission, he said, is "an objective body which is free of national influences." It is supposed to provide positive initiative beyond that of national governments, and its members "take an oath to look at the dimensions of the area as a whole." The new British members of the Commission, like those UK citizens on the secretariat of the United Nations, will have to think of themselves as international. It can be argued that a stronger political body is needed above the Commission; but that is the point which Mr Heath and others prefer to leave in the misty distance.

## Mr Walker's first aid

If a patient is suffering simultaneously from haemorrhage and anaemia even the largest bandage is of limited value. The £100 millions public works programme announced yesterday can provide no cure for the problem of unemployment. At best it will restrain any deterioration in the employment situation in the development and in intermediate areas. For this the programme should be welcomed. Scotland, the North-east, and the other unemployment black spots will need all the relief they can get next winter. The programme will also help to improve the social infrastructure of the development areas. In the longer term this will make it easier to attract new industries.

But it is a little ironic that as a result of this emergency programme many of the schemes—for improvement of roads and minor school building works—which fell victims to earlier Conservative cuts in public expenditure will now be resumed. It would be quite wrong for Mr Heath

and his colleagues to imagine that they have discharged their responsibility to the economy simply by increasing public works spending. The core of the unemployment and economic growth problems cannot be tackled in this way. Only through measures to expand production and consumption will the drift be reversed.

Mr Barber should announce before the end of the month that he proposes to reduce purchase tax, ease hire purchase terms, and cut Bank rate. Public works can staunch the bleeding. But to cure the anaemia a vigorous reflationary tonic is necessary. The trouble is that general reflation cannot work quickly enough to make a big difference this winter. That is why the Government is encouraging school leavers in some of the development areas to stay on at school until next year. But if the Chancellor follows Mr Peter Walker's announcement yesterday with a package of expansionary measures a real improvement may be hoped for next year.

## Cypriot enigma variations

During 11 long years as Cypriot President, His (enigmatic) Beatitude Archbishop Makarios has graduated from the bloody to the benign with slippery grace. Casually observed, he seems a Commonwealth and Mediterranean fixture now—non-aligned conference addressee, bluffer of sherry-drinking tourists, assassin dodger, and scourge of UN diplomats. It is a severe shock suddenly to find him with back to the wall, hating for political survival. Yet that is precisely the current situation as Cypriots see it. And Makarios is stoking this alarm, publicly mixing all manner of menacing metaphors.

In sum the crisis is simple. Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders have spent three fruitless years in local talks to heal the divided island. Many Greek Cypriots think too many concessions have been made already, while the Turks (on Ankara instructions) have pressed for a large measure of communal autonomy in local government. Result: hot, tetchy stalemate. Into this haring deadlock, however, has lately come a new Turkish regime headed by Professor Nihat Erim, who helped draw up the original 1960 Cypriot constitution. Erim thinks his old formula for divided rule is still valid. Colonel Papadopoulos in Athens, sick of Cyprus and anxious to draw closer to the right-wing Turks, has made common cause. Both big brothers are putting heavy pressure on Makarios to accept segmented local government

and forget his dream of a unified isle. His Beatitude is being instructed to get on with conciliation, or get out. Incensed, he in turn is preparing for a final helligerent break with Papadopoulos. And if there is war talk in the tight little Cypriot arena, then war itself is never more than a few stray bullets away.

That threat, at least, ought to give the snarling combatants pause. A pause for common sense and outside mediation. The Graco-Turkish axis is right to be fed up to the hank teeth with Cyprus. His Beatitude is right to insist on a solution that works. The 1960 constitution failed because it was manipulated by men of ill will and disregarded by outside governments when the mood suited them. A new variation on that horn of frustration will prove similarly defective and can never truly work if the Greek Cypriot majority despise it. At the same time Makarios's own negotiators have slumped into a negative, defensive rôle—a complacent refusal to realise that the only way to get foreign powers off their back is to work out a generous settlement on the ground.

Thus the stage seems set, at last, for decisive United Nations intervention. U Thant has his troops there and his diplomats ready. What he needs now is the initiative to strike for a settlement—a settlement Makarios can gain international acceptance for (and protection of). It is a somewhat shiversome choice: an end to UN lethargy or the ominous prospect of Papadopoulos burning Makarios's Byzantine wet blanket.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH DEVON: A mystery surrounds the female of the pair of blackbirds about which I wrote eight weeks ago. She vanished; and the visit of a bird of prey coincided with her disappearance. This marauding bird came to the garden from the open fields. By chance its arrival and my movement to the window coincided. I saw a banked turn more powerful than that of any garden bird, then a barred, rufous underside; a male sparrow hawk had swept through the beeches and passed as silently as an owl through some elms. Though I considered a blackbird to be rather large prey for a sparrow hawk, it was a remarkable fact that after the visitation of the hawk we did not see her. Days passed, I made one or two blackbirds and heard that more than one blackbird had been seen dead, but no case fitted the facts exactly. Sparrow hawks sometimes make lightning swoops on places where small birds feed and this was not the first time that this one had visited us. The solitary male blackbird assumed the considerable task of feeding the fledglings which followed him, alone. That was to have been the end of this description. Then suddenly after an absence of two weeks she was there again and almost at once the pair set about building a new nest. What caused a bird, normally present in the territory every day, to desert a brood only ten days after they have flown? And where had she been? Down on Braunton Burrows for a rest and some sea air—leaving father at home to look after the kids?

BRIAN CHUGG.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### EEC (1): a vision that stops short on the shop floor

Sir,—Many people in this country and on the Continent are puzzled by Labour's volte-face on Europe. But there is really nothing very puzzling about it. Labour has never been particularly pro-European—except on paper, and in opposition. Nor have the trade unions, who are strong on industrial agitation but weak on political theory and direction. The intellectuals and thinkers in the Labour movement are permanently outnumbered by the trade unionists who prefer to fight their own battles on narrow territory.

On Europe, as on industrial relations, they are acerbic and insular and have seldom been otherwise. They fear, with good

cause, that if Britain joins the Common Market many of their own restrictive practices will have to go by the board. They will have to accept new disciplines which will no doubt increase productivity but give little pleasure.

They already see in the Government's Industrial Relations Bill a forerunner of what life will be like in the Common Market. They oppose the Bill and therefore oppose the vision.

How then did Sir Wilson's Government get a 426 majority in favour of joining in 1967? The answer is simple. The second application was made on the cheap. There was not the

remotest chance of its being accepted so long as General de Gaulle was alive. He was known not to have taken it seriously. But with the General dead they have been caught out—hence scurrying for cover, the hastily built escape hatches.

Not an edifying spectacle from one of the great parties of state. But at least on Europe Labour are being true to form. Let us not forget that Clem Attlee turned down the early overtures from the Iron, Coal and Steel Pool—Yours faithfully,

Stuart R. de la Mahotière,  
St. Bride's House,  
Salisbury Square,  
London EC 4.

### EEC (2): The American example

Sir,—I am glad to see that the question has at last been raised in your correspondence columns of whether "economic growth" resulting from Common Market entry and the creation of a European super-state are necessarily objectives which we should be pursuing. (Harley Sherlock's letter July 12).

None of the so-called Common Market experts appears yet to have entertained, never mind answered, the question of how the economy of a

"United States of Western Europe" will avoid following the frightening example of the economy of the United States of America where huge corporations pursue profits through the profligate waste of natural resources in producing cheap consumer goods, while 24 million people live below the official poverty line.

Even more disturbing is the simple-minded assumption made by certain pro-Marketees, as exemplified recently in your columns by Lord George-Brown, that a Western European super-

power would be a force for good in the world at large.

Before making such an assumption the "super-Europeans" must explain in what way a Europe which will not necessarily be dominated by Britain but which will have access to British nuclear strength and man-power will avoid the pitfalls in which the USA and the USSR have fallen.

—Yours faithfully,  
William James,  
40 Overstrand Mansions,  
Prince of Wales Drive,  
London SW 11.

### Cloud Cuckoo land is the safe haven

Sir,—Your description of Mr Lynch's call for the unity of Ireland by peaceful agreement as a dangerous descent into Cloud Cuckoo Land. But faced with the continual occupation of Northern Ireland by the British Army and the inevitable threat of public hostility ending with open warfare, what other sane alternative is there? Home Rule for a United Ireland, once one of the planks of Liberal policy, is the only logical solution to a situation created not by the Irish but by us in Britain.

Any peaceful agreement must of course take account of both the legitimate and imaginary fears of Northern Protestants. The Republic could instantly assuage some of these fears by altering now its laws concerning divorce, abortion, the sale of contraceptives etc. A further reform, based ironically on educational practice in the one-time home of William of Orange, could be the abolition of denominational primary and secondary schools and of the teaching of religion in these schools.

It would be folly to pretend that any such reforms would come easily in Ireland. But a peaceful agreement which included them could lead to a union which would be infinitely preferable to the maintenance of the Cloud Cuckoo province of Northern Ireland, which is sustained at enormous cost to the British taxpayer and bards the lives of British soldiers. It is scandalous to scorn Mr Lynch's peaceful overtures while this province remains one of the only places in Europe where the streets are patrolled by fully armed soldiers who occasionally shoot to kill.

Ian Rodger,  
Mr Aylesbury,  
Buckinghamshire.



### A case for neutral intervention

Sir,—The explosive pressures in Ulster continue inexorably to mount. Clearly somewhere a policy decision has been taken to goad the army to violence which would serve a political purpose. Is not this a situation where, to break the log-jam, a new factor might usefully be introduced?

I write to suggest that the cooperation of Canada be invited. She has earmarked and specially trained units of her armed forces in the techniques of peace-keeping, and holds them available on call for the UN Security Council. Just as in 1964 several Commonwealth African countries

### British Rail stay on a quiet line

Sir,—Your correspondent Miss Alison Leigh and Mr R. Shipp (July 12) appear to have read too much into the remarks reported in Peter Hillmore's article "Cooler by Rail" (July 9) about the first standard air-conditioned train in Europe. It is interesting to note that no one commented on Mr Hillmore's amusing aside that we have "no plans to show on board movies," in the new trains but, because the coaches have an internal public address system, the mere mention of music has provoked correspondence.

Although consideration was given to this matter, I am sure your correspondents and others who read their letters, will be pleased to know that we have no intention of relating music or intruding in any way, apart from giving train information, upon our customers' quiet enjoyment during their journey.

—Yours faithfully,  
P.R.O. British Rail,  
Eastern Region.

### A vanished musical heritage

Sir,—The death of Louis Armstrong has precipitated the sound of jazz music into the lives of a large number of people and even the BBC were forced to pay generous homage to that great man and the music he embodied.

It is, therefore, with a mixture of incredulity and anger that we read in a newspaper report that the BBC has wiped out a unique series of video tapes involving jazz musicians of the best of British—what were made for a series screened on BBC-2. The series included work by such artists as Miles Davis, Cecil Taylor, Charlie Shavers, Joe Venuti, the Clarke-Boland Band, and the many of the best of British musicians of all jazz styles.

One is reminded of an earlier decision to erase a tape by the late Albert Ayler before it was even shown to the public—not by the Head of Music as one might expect, but by the Head of Light Entertainment!

If, by some sci-fi miracle, some of the tapes of the past were to be discovered which showed them at work in the improvising process it would of course be considered an unthinkable act of philistinism to believe in this way. Meanwhile, for the living performers who are left to carry on and develop this great tradition of twentieth-century music,

it would appear to be a case once more of relegation on Radio One to the small hours of Monday morning, and more off-peak tokenism on Network Three.

When, one is entitled to wonder, will the most important single benefactor of living music in this country begin to undertake its responsibilities to this form of art and entertainment with any continuing degree of serious commitment?

—Yours faithfully,  
John Dankworth (Pres.), John Surman (Vice-Pres.), Don Banks, Michael Tyack, Eric Hobshawm, Jack Brymer (Patrons).

Jazz Centre Society Ltd.,  
5 Rector House,  
118 Shaftesbury Avenue,  
London W 1.

### Slogan for the age

Sir,—Your correspondent Mark Eaton, echoes the age-old cry of children, "I want and so I must have." It would seem that "I want" is the approved slogan for this permissive age and so we have abortion and pills for 12-year-olds—Yours sincerely,

L. A. Myers,  
"Ann Arbor,"  
11 Manor Gardens,  
Saxmundham,  
Suffolk.

### The danger of more Waltons

Sir,—The news of rumblings and disturbance at Walton Prison, Liverpool (Guardian July 12) comes as no surprise to those who know the prison well. Indeed, with the serious and ever increasing overcrowding of most of the prisons in this country, it is a wonder that they remain relatively tranquil. However, prison staff and prisoners are obliged to exist in such oppressive conditions in many prisons that this uneasy state of tranquillity cannot continue for much longer.

The Probation and After-Care Service can help to alleviate this problem in the following ways:

1. By providing the courts with full social inquiry reports to assist in determining the most appropriate cases for prison sentences.
2. By providing effective probation supervision to keep criminals out of prison.
3. By providing effective "through" and "after-care" to prevent prisoners from returning to crime and to prison.
4. By providing parole facilities to enable prisoners to be released before their normal release date (success figures for parole are very high).
5. By mobilising community resources towards helping offenders in general and so preventing recidivism.
6. By providing the courts with increased opportunities for sentences of "supervised liberty" (as envisaged in the Wootton Report).

All this depends on the Probation and After-Care Service not only being preserved at its present strength, but also being expanded rapidly. Whilst paying lip service to such a policy,

Mr Maudling (Home Secretary) is apparently prepared to sit back and watch the service declining because of its inadequate salary prospects.

Probation Officers provide for the community a valuable service at a relatively low cost to the taxpayer. Yet they are forbidden by the Government to have a decent salary on the grounds that such would not be in the national interest.

If Mr Maudling and the Government would direct to the Probation and After-Care Service just a tiny proportion of the cash and enthusiasm which they are directing to the Common Market, then the problem would be solved—Yours faithfully,

D. A. Mathieson,  
Chairman,  
North Western Branch of the  
National Association of  
Probation Officers.

## How we were misled

"YESTERDAY'S MEN," the BBC TV programme that had the Labour Party in a fury, is still not yesterday's news. After the BBC's own inquiry, JOE HAINES, Press Secretary to Harold Wilson, puts Labour's case for complaint.

A MEMORANDUM setting out Labour's case against the makers of "Yesterday's Men" was delivered to Broadcasting House on Tuesday, June 22. It was unanimously addressed to the Chairman and Governors of the BBC. The Governors did not receive it, apparently, nor hear of its detailed contents before their special meeting on Wednesday, July 7—15 days later. That meeting was called to consider the findings of the BBC's own inquiry into the BBC. The inquiry's verdict accompanied, if it did not precede, the evidence.

Had the Governors examined the memorandum at greater leisure, it is difficult to believe—though not impossible—that they would have issued the statement that they did.

The Labour anger over "Yesterday's Men" was not principally about questions to Mr Wilson on the money he was paid for his book, but nevertheless should be said that nothing in this controversy is concerned with freedom of speech and the right of disclosure to the public of knowledge to which they are entitled.

The Labour leaders asserted—and still assert—that they were misled. If they are right, then the threat to the BBC's independence arises from inside the Corporation, from as it is, of over the sanction of reproach which the Press Council can impose on the news paper industry.

The Governor's statement ("I'll be the judge and I'll be the jury," said cunning old Fury, reaching for the whitewash, however, rather than the black cap) preserves, rather than disposes of, the question. The BBC, naturally, were delighted by their success and brashly invited the press to a further private showing (with refreshments) of "Yesterday's Men" a few hours before publication of the Governors' report.

The Governors added little to public knowledge of the making of the film—except to prove the Labour case up to the hilt with the disclosure that the synopsis for the programme, prepared nine months ago, was headed "Yesterday's Men" and included among its intentions that to seek comments "on the 'secrets' that were being made public in memoirs."

Neither that title nor that intention was ever communicated to the participants. Why not? The Labour memorandum stated: "The only explanation known of is a published statement by Mr Dimbleby that as they were not asked about the title or stipulated its character he did not think it appropriate to tell them of the title or consult them about it. Throughout the making of the film the title attributed to it was 'The Opposition'."

Deliberate misrepresentation? Put the question another way. Does anyone at the BBC believe that the programme would have been agreed to if Labour leaders had been aware of the synopsis?

The Governors thought it an "error" that it was not realised the accompanying music by The Scaffold pop group "represented a substantial change in the atmosphere in which the film would be interpreted by the participants from that which they might have expected from the earlier descriptions of the programme."

But not deliberate misrepresentation? It was for reasons like these that the Labour memorandum was concerned "to make the clear-cut allegation that the film and the form in which it appeared was a breach of faith."

As for the questions to Mr Wilson, the Governors insisted that in a programme "devoted to the political problems encountered in Opposition, it was permissible and proper for a BBC reporter to ask Mr Wilson what money he received."

But that was not, apparently, the view taken by the BBC hierarchy immediately after the interview on May 11. On May 12, Mr John Curran, special assistant to Mr Charles Curran, the Director-General, telephoned me to say that he had "no hesitation in saying that the whole of that action will be destroyed formally, lost sight of and forgotten. I still possess my original shorthand note of that conversation."

And Mr Curran seemed to agree. Later in May, he sent to Mr Wilson the BBC tape of the interview, saying that to the best of his knowledge it was the only copy in existence. It even included an internal memo from the producer of the programme, Miss Pope, to Mr John Grist, head of BBC Current Affairs, which stated that the "pending question" was on "Tak 240/1."

That was the question deleted by the Governors at the last minute and whose transcript was subsequently leaked to the press.

Did Mr Curran approve of the questions? Apparently not. When he was asked before the showing he disclosed, for the first time, that the episode was in the film, but added: "Your answers seem to me to be dignified and I would have thought that greatly to your advantage."

The undertaking I thought I had received from Mr Curran was not the only one: in the tape donated by Mr Curran, Miss Pope can clearly be heard answering the question whether the offending paragraph would be cut out: "Yes, of course we will."

A few moments later, she added: "Obviously we will have the added words indistinguishable cut out (two words indistinguishable) cut out of the question and answer." The transcript of that tape was sent to the Governors as an annex to the memorandum. They appeared to have ignored it.

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How  
we  
misled

BELFAST is coming to once again, after another long summer weekend of excesses, traditional, devotional, and just plain brutal. As one might expect, the city is in a craquelé, livid, mood counting the cost yet another time of the nightly terrorism.

The city merchants have come back to their shops on Royal Avenue to find their windows blown out, their stock destroyed. Holiday-makers have returned to find two more Catholics and two more soldiers shot dead, much as they had probably feared when they took their families off to Cushendal or Corrig Glen in the middle of last week.

The violence, especially the killing of Private Barton early this morning, seems to have taken the edge off the political developments of the weekend. With Stormont not sitting, the Northern Ireland public, surely the most politically aware public to be found anywhere, might be forgiven for taking their minds off the gyrations of Messrs Faulkner and Fitt for a few weeks.

## Can Stormont keep Fitt?

Simon Winchester in Belfast, Wednesday, on the long hot political summer to come

But it is becoming rapidly apparent now that the weekend announcement by Mr Fitt's party that they might withdraw their labour from Ulster's parliamentary system, may well have profound and far reaching consequences. The long hot summer we have all come to expect may be longer and hotter in the political sense than on the streets.

Unless he wants to forego virtually all the political credibility which still adheres to him and his six followers, Mr Fitt is almost certainly going to have to proceed with his withdrawal at midnight tonight. Westminster has still refused to grant him an inquiry into the shooting of the two Londonderry Catholics last Thursday.

He will then take with him all but one of the Stormont Opposition and on October 5, when the Commons returns from its summer recess, Mr Faulkner, his 34 Unionists,

the two Independents who support him, Dr Paisley, and Mr Beattie are going to have to gaze across Stormont's turquoise carpet at the lone and undoubtedly rather sheepish figure of Vivian Simpson, the Labour Party's representative in Parliament, in glorious political quarantine on the benches opposite.

This situation is not new to Stormont. In fact as the Unionists are celebrating 50 years of continuous rule in Ulster this year, so might the opposition now well be commemorating their own withdrawal from this same Parliament half a century ago. That first parliament meeting in June, 1921, should have had 40 Unionists on the Government benches and six Nationalists and six Sinn Féiners including the young Eamon de Valera who sat for County Down on the opposition.

But none of Her Majesty's loyal opposition considered

themselves either Her Majesty's or loyal and never bothered to attend. And it was not until de Valera entered the Dail in 1924 that abstentionism ceased to be a respectable tool of political dissent in Ireland.

But the Unionist government of those days found no difficulty in ruling for four years without a single word of disagreement. The attitude taken to De Valera the nationalist MP for West Belfast, who was the first to raise a parliamentary voice against them in 1925 was that he was really a bit of a nuisance but thank heavens we've got an unbreakable majority and by George we'll make sure we'll keep it so.

Whether nowadays a monoglot Unionist parliament at Stormont, excepting Mr Simpson's solitary efforts, would continue to win the confidence of Westminster, who still of course maintain overall supremacy over Ulster's affairs, is very

much open to question. In his days as Home Secretary, Mr Callaghan made it perfectly clear that Stormont would continue to receive the fullest support and co-operation from London so long as it remained apparent that Stormont was both a reforming body, and a representative body. Reforming it certainly has been for the last two years; and though the proportion of representation might not serve it has also been broadly representative of the political spectrum present in the province.

But if Mr Fitt takes his flock out to some draughty moorland in Donegal or Derry, there to sit as an alternative assembly which will spend most of its time thumbing its nose at a wholly Unionist parliament administering millions of pounds of public money, could Westminster continue to give this support and cooperation for long?

Clearly Mr Maudling would not be forced into any rapid action. Unless of course he became so concerned at the consequences that he was to persuade Lord Carrington to open the inquiry. Mr Fitt badly wants. He would not prorogue or dissolve Stormont for weeks or months. But, come November or December, public opinion in Britain and indeed Westminster Parliamentary opinion would find the existence of a one-party parliament legislating for a country so palpably composed of at least two fundamentally opposing views totally ludicrous.

Mr Maudling would be hard pressed to ignore such a situation, especially since it might well find its expression on the street.

So it is hardly surprising that Republicans see the opposition's manoeuvring as something of a master stroke. In one move — an incon-

venient one, of course, for those poor MPs like Messrs Curran, O'Hanlon and Devlin, now that the opposition will have to stop drawing their salaries of £1,750 a year — they will have made Stormont look ridiculous and will in the Republican view have increased the likelihood of its dissolution and the eventual Westminster takeover for which they are all hoping.

There is speculation in Government circles that the whole operation has in fact been masterminded by Republicans who, it is said, have been exerting pressure for the SDLP for months either to do something effective as an opposition or else resign en bloc.

In all fairness it can hardly be claimed that the opposition has made any significant impact on Government policy in recent months, reform proposals have been shelved, the branch which Mr Faulkner held out to them next month in the shape of seats and

chairmanships of the three functional committees must have horrified those devout Republicans to whom any idea of a rapprochement is anathema.

The controversy over the shootings in Londonderry, the Government says, was simply the excuse the Republicans needed to bring the opposition into taking an irreversible decision to withdraw.

And it certainly will be irreversible. Unless Lord Carrington gives in, which looks rather unlikely, Mr Fitt will have to withdraw or else suffer appalling damage to the credibility of his already disorganised and inefficient party machine. Gerry Fitt, though, is a nature, a parliamentarian, and he alone of the opposition must be reluctant to take the step forced on him by John Hume and Ivan Cooper and, perhaps ultimately, by Dublin.

But reluctant or not he is about to take a step that may prove to be a watershed of developments over the next few months that could alter the political fabric of Ulster, dramatically and irrevocably.

## Published and damned

George Armstrong in Rome on the fate of a liberal Roman Catholic review

THE "last" issue of Italy's only liberal Roman Catholic review, "Il Regno," is now in the hands of its 10,000 subscribers. The issue contains a letter from the editorial staff, two laymen and three priests, explaining that they were fired on June 27 by the review's owner, which is Bologna's Dehon Institute, part of the religious order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. They claim that mounting pressure from the Pope's Secretary of State, from Italian bishops, and from the Pope's personal theologian, forced their superiors to fire them because they were "frightened by a loss of favour among the hierarchy."

A spokesman for the religious order says that "Il Regno" (The Reign) will reappear in the autumn, though almost certainly it will then be another conservative journal.

The bi-monthly recently provoked the anger of the Vatican and the bishops by its opposition to the Italian anti-divorce lobby, and to their efforts to abolish the new divorce law by a referendum. It also outraged the Roman Curia, and won the gratitude of a large segment of the Roman Catholic world, by publishing the secret text of the Fundamental Law or constitution, which the Curia had hoped to foist on the Church, with as little consultation with the laity as possible. The Law now has been put in the deep freezer following worldwide protests, thanks to the Bologna review's unauthorised publication.

Ironically, and somewhat sadly, the last issue contains the complete text of the Vatican's recent liberal instructions on the Church and the communications media, which, by the way, are things, "free dialogue within the Church does no injury to her unity and solidarity" and "if public opinion is to emerge in the proper manner, it is absolutely essential that there be freedom to express ideas and attitudes."

The same issue also has a report on the missionary problems in Angola and Mozambique, with documents attesting to the complicity of the local hierarchy with the Portuguese authorities. Moreover, "Il Regno" prints an article by Father Bernard Haering, one of the Church's leading moral theologians, which indirectly attacks the Fundamental Law and suggests an alternative which would be a declaration on fundamental principles. It is fortunate that it reached "Il Regno" before the review was silenced.

The following are some excerpts from Father Haering's criticism of the Law, and the guideline he suggests for the "alternatives."

"The Gospel is the only true constitutional charter of the Church."

"Canonical legislation is not an instrument of an authority which dominates, but that of a 'Diakonia' through which the Holy Spirit makes the Church grow in fidelity to the Gospel and in the saving grace of humanity."

"The Church's discipline, as much in its content as in its language, does not mirror a 'society' which is judicially formed by authority and subjects, by rights and duties."

"The Church's lawmakers should hear in mind the Lord's words: 'The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.'"

"The life of the Church is noted for a parsimonious use of laws: in that way the Church testifies that it puts its faith in the power of the Holy Spirit."

"The Church is grateful for the past benefits derived from Canon Law. It confesses however to the sins and the defects which have been perpetuated in the name of Canon Law."

ON the surface the prospects for industry in the Common Market look very gloomy. In spite of optimistic statements by leading businessmen, the signs of companies preparing for change are curiously elusive. British industry, already seriously undercapitalised compared with its European competitors, is planning to reduce its capital expenditure this year when it should be laying down extra capacity to meet the challenge of Europe. Worse still, the biggest reductions are planned by our biggest exporting industries, motors and engineering.

The two most authoritative academic studies (one by Professor Williamson of Warwick University and the other at the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge) both concluded tentatively that the favourable and unfavourable effects of entry roughly balanced. The Cambridge study found "winners" and "losers" among particular products, but was less clear about the prospects for individual industries.

Yet, in spite of a decline in its own capital spending plans and the somewhat agnostic view presented by the academics, British industry is strongly in favour of entry. Why?

The answer is that most businessmen are looking to Europe to liberate them from the debilitating effects of a constrained home market and sluggish internal growth. They know the short-term effects could be bad, but, after the transitional period is over they expect the so-called "dynamic effects" to carry industry into a new era in which the prospects for long-term growth are at least more secure than if we stayed out.

In the longer term EEC membership is expected to generate more trade than would otherwise have been the case. This will trigger off a reorganisation of production as companies shop wider for cheaper suppliers. The result will be increased specialisation of production, greater use of economies of scale which in turn should bring about more investment.

Important sectors of the economy, like chemicals, motors, and engineering, will benefit from the increased size of their "home" market brought about by the common external tariff. In the past, progressive companies in Britain have been constrained by the slow growth of the home economy. To expand

IF the Tory party in the country is supposed to be seething with anti-European feeling, there was no sign of it in Central Hall, Westminster. Perhaps it was because the party faithful were over-represented at the special meeting of the Central Council. Perhaps it was due to the weather, for the 3,000 expected didn't show up and the hot and uncomfortable hall was far from full.

Perhaps it was because the Tory party, quite unlike the Labour Party, is too well-mannered to give its leader a hard time, especially when he is brimming over with Prime Ministerial confidence. Having read out his speech in the usual Heath style, as if the text had been carved for him in wood, the Prime Minister once again showed himself to be an impressive and much more winning exponent of the art of question and answer.

His answers were for the most part competent and to the point; he avoided the arrogant manner which sometimes irritates even his supporters, and he spoke with eloquent feeling when the question touched upon his patriotic faith in Britain's



## Dynamic dilemmas

FOCUS ON EUROPE: Victor Keegan on industry's mixed prospects

farther than average meant increased reliance on exports at considerable cost in profitability because of the tariffs that had to be paid. Within the EEC, British companies believe that, for the first time, they will have the opportunity of planning confidently for years ahead, freed from the effects of stop-go. In the knowledge that exports will be more profitable than in the past.

The fact that industry is expecting the benefits of long term may also help to explain its cavalier attitude to investment now.

In the face of agnosticism from the academics, only the bold would attempt to be dogmatic about Britain's industrial prospects. The following is intended only as an impressionistic guide to the prospects of individual sectors.

**Motor Manufacturing**—as Britain's biggest exporter it will have to bear more than a fair share of the "costs of entry," like agricultural contributions. Outwardly manufacturers are extremely optimistic, expecting gains of hundreds of millions of pounds by the end of the decade. They are talking of doubling their share of the European market to eight per cent or a third of all imports. An even greater increase is expected for commercial vehicles whose sales to Europe are con-

strained by a giant 22 per cent tariff.

But manufacturers' projections seem to assume that everything will go right for them: the fact is that a combination of a weak home market and a disastrous strike record has left the motor industry in a very vulnerable position indeed—as the run-away success of imports over the past 12 months will confirm.

Even the success of commercial vehicles—whose prospects are theoretically the best—is by no means assured. Entry into the European market will necessitate the setting up of, not just a country-wide, but a Continental dealer network which is an extremely expensive business.

One is forced to the conclusion—devaluation apart—that the success of Britain's motor industry depends on an act of faith. If the home market is allowed to expand and the industry has a long trouble-free production run, then it might just be able to build up the funds for new investment, fresh model ranges, and expansion of its marketing outlets. The alternative hardly bears thinking of.

**Engineering**—the prospects range from good for products like tractors and electrical control apparatus, where Britain has developed specialisation, to dismal for areas like machine tools,

typewriters, steam engines and food processing machines. There is a vast area in between including electrical switchgear, power machinery, harvesters, textile machinery and ball bearings, where the prospects are middling to bad and where almost anything could happen.

The industry has been losing its devaluation advantage (though, admittedly, price is not so important for capital goods) and is now losing the other advantage it had—its ability to deliver the goods earlier than its competitors because their order books were too full. A recent monograph published under the auspices of the National Economic Development Office warned that engineering, traditionally one of Britain's industrial strengths, was in danger of becoming an economic backwater—which even periodic devaluations would not alter.

But to the extent that a small home market and the inability to take advantage of longer batch production runs have been responsible for the deteriorating performance of the industry, it could benefit from the dynamic effects of entry into the Common Market.

**Aircraft and Shipbuilding**—Shipbuilders are among the few businesses to come out openly against the EEC. With seagoing ships not subject to tariffs (though, of course,

they are heavily subsidised all over Europe), the industry can only look forward to higher wage demands, following higher food prices, with little compensation elsewhere. Judging by past performance the aircraft and aero-engines industries have extremely good prospects. Britain has a large trade balance with the EEC and exports considerably more to third markets than the entire aero-engine industry of the Six. But this is an area so dominated by politics with Governments largely being the buyers and the sellers, that it is difficult to predict for the future—as the rate of the RB211 indicates only too well.

**Steel**—The British Steel Corporation is optimistic on the grounds that more steel will be needed by all our major exporting industries if entry into the EEC results in increased growth for the economy as a whole. Yes, say the cynics, but will they buy it from the BSC? One consequence of entry is that the BSC will have less of a de facto "captive" market for its products. At present it is ill equipped to meet Continental competition by price. Not only because it is still suffering from a decade of undercapitalisation, its future prospects are very much tied to whether the Government will approve a large part of its ambitious capital expansion programme on which a decision is expected in the autumn.

**Chemicals and Oil**—Oil companies like BP and Shell are already effectively in the Common Market and entry is unlikely to have any dramatic effect, except to the extent that it might encourage them to do more oil. To a lesser extent this is true of chemical companies. But groups like ICI have been much more tied to the smallness of the British market than oil companies, which many years ago went "multinational." Outwardly, chemical companies are looking forward to the Common Market though privately there are few signs that this will have a significant effect on investment in the short term.

**Textiles**—Some sectors are expected to come off well: woollen fabrics, but Britain could come off badly on others like bleached cotton fabrics where EEC countries are well ahead. British textile union is generally favourable to entry, though few expect activity to increase significantly.

several unless they are taking part in something greater than themselves. That got a cheer.

There is no way of knowing how typical yesterday's audience perhaps not very. The opinion polls still show almost as large a majority of Conservative supporters as Labour against the Common Market. Leading Labour politicians claim to be receiving a growing volume of mail from dissident anti-Market Tories and "indignant" Tumbidge Wells. The European Commission in Brussels has recently been bombarded with anxious and angry letters.

But as the parties now polarise it is to be expected that Conservative voters will tend to close ranks and rally to the European idea. The crumbling of bi-partisanship could ironically produce a significant increase in public support for Europe over the coming months. Yesterday's occasion produced no more than a few straws in the airless atmosphere of a hall normally used for purposes of worship. Yet I have a feeling that the Prime Minister's hymns to patriotism may find an echo in the country in the coming months.

reportedly, a characteristic clash with the police.

True, enthusiasts are credited with dancing through most of the night of 13-14, having a quick coffee at the nearest bar, then making their way to the Champs Elysees to be sure of a good place for the review of troops in the presence of the President of the Republic. No doubt some of them were to be found among the crowds who, this morning, lined the avenue to see the march past of 10,000 men. This year there were no novelties in the way of arms and equipment. The sensation was the first appearance in the parade of 180 representatives of the Women's Services who, founded in 1940, are now more than 7,000 strong. Much the largest contingent are in the Army, with 2,300 in the

## MISCELLANY

### Gas bags

**PENSIONS** for miners: business for pushy, competitive North Sea Gas. Not quite the formula Britain's 200,000 miners had in mind when they agreed to pay 15p a week into a superannuation fund. Not quite the kind of enterprise Dennis Skinner, the young Left-wing miners' MP for Bolsover, expects from either the National Coal Board or the National Union of Mineworkers.

**SKINOE** is protesting because Coal Industry (Nominations) Ltd, a joint company set up to invest the miners' £100 millions, has been putting it into property developments incorporating natural gas central heating. One scheme, in West Bromwich, is costing £3.5 millions. The miners have always been assured that their cash would never be used to further the enemy's cause (any enemy's).

### Well red

**POPOV**, the leading clown of the Moscow State Circus, is looking for an English dog. Must be small and educated. Doesn't matter if it's a mongrel. But it must have knowledge of the Russian language. The clown's own dog, an essential companion in his act, has been caught by the British quarantine regulations. The circus opened in

rejection of the "elitist" view that a three-line whip against the Market would cost the Labour Front Bench most of its best talent.

**WATCH OUT** for "Students for Europe," a new crusade which in Britain and the United States is recruiting universities after the summer holidays. Watch for the hand of Central Office, giving it a loyal Tory push for Ted.

**Novel approach** "INTELLECTUALISM" will out, one way or another. Nicolae Ceausescu's latest puritanical damper on "bourgeois influences" in Rumania coincides with the first case of underground "saturnalia" literature to come from there.

Rumania has always been one of the toughest places for writers. Even in the days when Solzhenitsyn was a persona grata in the Soviet Union, "Ivan Denisovich" was not published in Rumania (though Khrushchev allowed it to come out in Moscow). This week Ceausescu criticised his own propaganda department for letting a "saturnalia" creep in. Rumania's cowed writers dodged again.

Now Paul Goma, one of the less cowed, is bringing out a novel in Frankfurt. Goma spent six years in prison from 1955 to 1962, and was unable to publish at all till 1966. Parts of his new book have been serialised in Rumania, but he is evidently convinced it will never come out there in full.

**Bar none** THANKS to the stalwart labours of the American Bar Association, every one of the 5,000 American lawyers now in London for their annual conference will attend at least one important social function during their seven-day stay. The "company" has been beavering its way for a year.

But if the scientific approach fails, human aid is on hand. Sir Frederick Everingham, former Ambassador in El Salvador, has also spent 12 months coordinating the complicated social round, which includes two royal garden parties, receptions at the Foreign Office, and a reception given by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Peter Studd.

**ONE FOR** the collection. The Post Office on Monday has sent out a note with its new telephone books

instructing subscribers with a query about their entry to call the "Directory Complication Officer." We were warned.

They are the young scholars, soldiers of the Polytechnique in their black, double-breasted uniforms, the white plumes and swags of the chasseurs d'Alpin who wear slouch hats and carry rifles and march with a quick, short step in mountain boots; and the Foreign Legion with its unique slow march and the curious, pagoda-like percussion instrument which is a feature of its band.

Best of all is the Republican Guard, where the booming mounted escort, all brass and buckskin, provided the first spectacle of the morning when the President of the Republic took his place in the official stand.

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### Mayne chance

**RICHARD MAYNE**, one of Britain's most persistent Europeans, is to be the new director of the Federal Trust, which promotes research and discussion of Common Market and supranational organisation. The trust is based in London. About 80 per cent of its money comes from the Ford Foundation, the rest from the European Movement and the more interested corners of Whitehall. Mayne worked with Jean Monnet when he was fathering European unity, and was the first English spokesman at Common Market headquarters. He has been waiting since December for the Brussels Commissioners to decide whether he should join their representation in London. In Commissioner's loss is the trust's gain.

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**NESTA ROBERTS**

PETER JENKINS

## Whip cracking



European future. But the questions and the responses of the audience were the more interesting aspect of the afternoon.

There was not one single plain housewife's question on press as such. Amazingly, there was about the only major aspect of the subject not covered in 29 questions. Prices were touched upon, of course, in questions concerned with the social security benefits, but nobody brought up the price of the French trout; the word butter wasn't mentioned.

This squared with a further impression. That is the Common Market issue, within days of the formal opening of the "Great Debate," is rapidly polarising as a party issue. It begins to look as if the Labour Party may successfully appropriate the cheap food issue while the Conservative Party closes

ranks on calls to patriotism and national greatness. The Prime Minister shows every sign of trying to play it this way, lifting the argument as he can above the mangle of the Prime Minister's patriotic appeals. There is a large constituency of potential chauvinism and xenophobia (the perversion of nationalism) in the country, and Mr Heath is competing with the Little Englanders in mobilising it behind the theme of "Britain's future greatness."

He said, revealingly, that he had for the first time detected a sense of the country turning in its heel when canvassing in his Bexley constituency in 1964. He felt that as a people "we were becoming narky and hither and rather unpleasant." And he concluded that the British with their long history of looking out on the world and moving out into it "can't do justice to them-

day when indeed, "the power was in the street."

But if the celebrations are nationwide, it is certainly true that, in Paris, they are bigger and better, more varied and more enthusiastic. The night of 13-14, having a quick coffee at the nearest bar, then making their way to the Champs Elysees to be sure of a good place for the review of troops in the presence of the President of the Republic. No doubt some of them were to be found among the crowds who, this morning, lined the avenue to see the march past of 10,000 men. This year there were no novelties in the way of arms and equipment. The sensation was the first appearance in the parade of 180 representatives of the Women's Services who, founded in 1940, are now more than 7,000 strong. Much the largest contingent are in the Army, with 2,300 in the

few d'artifice, after sunset, since it is a poor municipality which cannot come by a few rockets and Roman candles. It is hard to think of a more genuinely national fête than the commemoration of the fall of the Bastille which was at once a house of cards and a powerful symbol.

The "quatorze" is so much the type of public jamboree, which carries no obligations, that it is difficult to believe that France had to wait 91 years until she was allowed to celebrate. Not until 1890 was official approval given to mark the

## 1789 and all that



"IS it just a thing for Paris, or do they have celebrations in other parts of the country too?" asked a visitor before this 14 juillet on which a flawlessly blazing day promises to end in a clear and tender evening against which the closing fireworks displays will have a theatrical perfection.

For anybody who knows provincial France, the question will evoke a picture of countless villages where, from dawn to long after midnight, every town is filled with flags and hunting and brass bands, lines of half a dozen firemen and the local wolf cubs vied d'honneur at the maris, dancing out of doors and, almost always, a



# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## Germany cuts dollar price

By TOM TICKELL

The dollar weakened considerably in most Continental exchange markets yesterday after selling by the Bundesbank and a growing belief that Common Market countries might widen their exchange bands against the dollar and allow their currencies to appreciate upwards in a block.

Such a proposal has for some time been advanced by West Germany without success, but several bankers said that France, the only real opponent of the idea, may have relented.

With the Paris foreign exchange market officially closed for the Bastille holiday, the dollar traded elsewhere in terms of French francs, significantly, below the Banque de France's mandatory support point. Some trades were around 6.5095 francs, compared with the support point of 6.5125.

Although the French Finance Minister, M. Giscard d'Estaing, has publicly ruled out a revaluation of the French franc as "absurd," other French Finance Ministry officials have said privately that a widening of the exchange band is under study.

In Frankfurt, the dollar fell to its lowest level yet against the D-mark after the Bundesbank had sold dollars to the market below 3.50 Dm, which it has only done once before.

At one point the dollar fell to 3.4850, down nearly 150 points—or 1½ pfennigs—on the previous day's closing price. Dealers thought that almost all this collapse was caused by the psychological impact of the Bundesbank's announcement which came at the morning fixing, that it was prepared to sell dollars at 3.4875 Dm.

Estimates of the size of the sales vary considerably, one German bank suggested that they were worth between \$40 and \$60 million over the day while other dealers put the figure at \$100 million at the fixing alone.

What made the Bundesbank do it? The most usual explanation was that it was balancing its books, for it is going to receive big inflows of dollars for the rest of the month. Its last statement showed that \$1.6 billion had come during the first week of July. These funds have become due for there was a massive rush to sell dollars forward in April with the banks agreeing to buy back the dollars they had exchanged for marks in July.

But other dealers thought the reason was more devious. The French exchange market was closed yesterday for Bastille Day, and they suggested the Bundesbank could be trying to make things more awkward for the Banque de France by encouraging the dollar inflows which Paris has been taking steps to avoid.

The aim could be to put pressure on President Pompidou to accept a small revaluation or even to float the franc. Even the dealers who thought it would be completely out of character for a central bank to act in that way, admitted that it was remarkably hunched.

Meanwhile in Tokyo, the Bank of Japan has cut Bank rate by another 0.25 per cent, so it will now stand at 6.25 per cent. This is the fourth cut of that size since January, and the new rate is the lowest since the war.

## The pound

Whether Mr Maxwell withdraws himself is left to his own "judgment," and given Mr Maxwell's "energy" and "optimism" it is pretty certain what course he will choose.

It is not hard to see why the board of Ferguson should take this position. Mr Maxwell was asked to come back on the board as part of an agreement under which Maxwell Scientific agreed to inject "immediately" one million dollars cash into Ferguson and another 500,000 dollars in instalments. (The money was to be payment for back numbers.)

This agreement was made in

## Four-nation nuclear pact to boost sales and knowledge

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

Five European companies, including Britain's Nuclear Power Group, and West Germany's big and successful Kraftwerk Union, yesterday signed a technology and marketing pact for nuclear reactors.

This is the most important attempt yet to get European collaboration in the now day-to-day business of building commercial nuclear power stations, although many of the specific agreements in the pact may take some time to start working.

The agreement excludes joint sales efforts in Britain or West Germany, the home countries of the two most powerful companies in the five. The others are Agip Nucleaire of Italy, Interatom of Germany, and Belgonuclear, KWU and TNP are the only two directly

involved in building commercial power reactors, and KWU also owns Interatom which is developing fast breeder reactors—the next generation, which breed their own fuel.

All five companies have also agreed to cooperate in technology and exchange know-how and licences, and there is an outline agreement for cooperating in designing and building fast breeders.

On the marketing side, KWU and TNP have already bid jointly for power stations in Australia, Brazil and Thailand, each submitting its own designs on the understanding that whichever wins, both share the work. But in spite of the agreement there are at present no firm prospects for new bids and it is not known when a joint one might be submitted in a European country.

If a bid in which TNP participates does succeed, the corporation recently set up by the Government is likely to be involved in fuel supply.

TNP said yesterday that European national markets were too small for a single national company to both recover its investment and compete successfully in third countries. The company sees the agreement as the first step to a much closer integration which may eventually lead to a merger.

The five companies said that they wanted to "form a strong and efficient European nuclear industrial group capable of meeting the technological challenge of the next decades." They

would also like other big companies to join.

The French nuclear industry is a notable omission from the pact and highlights the nationalistic which any attempt to cooperate in nuclear power must face. The exclusion of German and British markets is another example. The two governments have spent hundreds of millions of pounds building up their home industries and refuse to allow foreign companies to build their nuclear power stations. These attitudes are unlikely to change quickly.

Technology, licensing, and other specific agreements between the five are few at the moment. But Mr S. H. Ghalib, managing director of TNP, said in Brussels that between them they had the know-how and expertise on every reactor available today. He thought that two home companies around the world chasing too few orders meant that separately companies could not survive. The group's cooperation would not at first produce many cost savings but would arise as research, development, and marketing were coordinated, he added.

The British consortia, now reduced to TNP and British Nuclear Design and Construction, have not been able to get a reactor order from abroad for ten years partly because of the restrictions on the market in which designs and specifications have been tightly controlled by the Central Electricity Generating Board. The advanced gas cooled reactors now being built have proved poor sales prospects abroad.

## Rumours leave Cunard erratic

By STEWART FLEMING

RUMOURS of a higher bid for Cunard than the 185p offer originally made by Trafalgar House Investments on June 30 produced erratic conditions in the market for the company's shares yesterday.

On Tuesday Cunard's shares rose 7p to 186p. Yesterday the Cunard share price yawed between 187p and a peak of 193p.

Trafalgar House itself, however, tried to scotch the Stock Exchange's fun and games. It issued a statement saying that although discussions with Cunard were continuing, "they still have under active consideration an offer level 'in the region of 185p' per share as originally announced."

The Trafalgar House statement damped down speculation that Cunard shares closed at 184p. In after-hours dealings the price retreated further, to close at 187p.

Significantly this is still above the 185p mark, and this is hardly surprising given that much of yesterday's speculation was based on rumoured terms—a mixture of Trafalgar ordinary shares, and a loan stock with warrants—which would value Cunard at around 210p.

Mr Maxwell Joseph disclosed yesterday that his Grand Metropolitan Hotels Group was the "mystery company" which first had talks with Cunard on a possible takeover.

## Worcester China bid withdrawn

The shares of Royal Worcester the bone china and porcelain group fell 10p to 137p yesterday following the news that Morgan Crucible does not intend to make a takeover bid.

Merger talks between the two firms have been dragging on since April and by the time of the announcement of discussions on May 4 the Royal Worcester share price had risen from 112p (on April 16) to 160p.

The RW board has now made it clear that it is not prepared to recommend the offer to its shareholders. In a statement last night Morgan Crucible says that since the cooperation between executives necessary for a successful merger was unlikely to be realised after a contested bid, discussions had been terminated.

The distinction of being the most expensive brewery takeover in history is the only thing certain about the fate of Truman Hanbury Buxton after yesterday's hectic scramble for the company by both Grand Metropolitan Hotels and Watney Mann.

Yesterday's Sothebyan developments, with the Stock Market as the auction floor, were:

1. A predictable move by 1. Grand Metropolitan's Mr Maxwell Joseph ("I've wanted this move into brewing for a long time") to raise his offer for the company from £34 million to £41 million—or £2 millions above the original Watney Mann bid.

2. An equally predictable decision by Whitbread, not one of Watney's best friends in the closely-knit brewing industry, to accept GM's offer in respect of their 10.7 per cent shareholding in Truman.

3. A rush to the market by 3. both Watney Mann and GM to bid for stock. Watney Mann came out best with 82,000 shares against "a few thousand" for GM and in the process signalled its intention of topping GM's four-hour old bid.

4. An urgent telephone call 4. from Watney House to Brick Lane in London's East End to give warning of an increased offer, which came late last night and valued Truman at £46.5 million—more than twice its market capitalisation before the bidding opened.

5. A "unanimous" decision by 5. the overwhelmed Truman board to hold further discussions with both GM and Watney before deciding which offer to recommend.

## Breaking records

The question now is whether GM will break its long-standing house records for a second time and increase the terms of its bid. The Watney offer is worth—at last night's closing prices—432p a Truman share, or 7.7 per cent more than the revised bid by GM.

"No statement tonight" was GM's initial reaction on hearing of Watney's new terms. But GM does plan to make another offer this morning's share market will provide the clues.

Watney, with some 19 per cent of Truman's shares now under its holding, will want to add to this bid fast through market purchases. GM has only 12 per cent of Watney but provided it can revise its offer it could count on support of at least 25 per cent.

Whitbread, having finally broken silence on the matter, is likely to stick with GM as long as that company can produce higher terms. After this week's showing which Truman directors prefer GM to Watney, GM could count on a further 15 per cent from the family holdings of certain Truman directors.

As before, Watney is offering a package of shares and loan stock. But the loan stock element has been reduced and in addition Watney is offering shares in International Distilling and Vintners, the Gilbey's Gin group in which Watney is the biggest shareholder with 37½ per cent.

The offer is two Watney shares, 50p of 7 per cent convertible loan stock, 45p of 10 per cent loan stock, plus one IDV share for every one Truman share. Should the offer be successful, Watney's holding in IDV would be reduced to 30 per cent—and in exchange for franked income Watney would be getting earnings.

One important variable at this stage is Watney's share price. At the time of the first bid, shares were standing at 129p but reacted sharply downwards when it looked as if the Truman bid might be successful. But when GM gave notice of entering the arena the shares

recovered back to 129p, where they stood last night.

Now, should Watney shares come back to, say, 121p again, the difference between its offer and the GM bid of yesterday would be reduced from 432p to 416p—or 15p above the GM offer. Then there is the question of the IDV share price remaining at 79p.

Watney's new offer is ingenious and is believed to have been prepared earlier this week in anticipation of GM coming again. In this it holds something of an advantage over GM, whose merchant bankers were studying the question of new terms late last night.

Watney's weakened offer the initial bid because of the dilution to earnings per share which would arise from the Truman merger. It is not possible to assess the dilution element at this stage but it could be in the order of 6 per cent.

There is also no way of doing the dilution sums on the GM bid "with any accuracy," but with GM going through a strong growth phase, it could have the edge. This, at least, was the market's view yesterday. GM's shares were virtually unchanged following release of the terms.

To overcome any market fears which could affect IDV's share price, Watney's managing director, Mr M. G. T. Webster, said last night that the association with IDV would not be changed because of the disposal of part of its holding.

Earlier, Mr Maxwell Joseph said: "Watney would be 'very foolish' to bid again for Truman. He would not enlarge but said: 'I have reasons for thinking so.'"

## Schroder bids for £4M loser

By NICHOLAS BANNISTER

J. Henry Schroder Wagg, the merchant bankers, has made a surprising takeover offer for G. D. Peters, the Slough-based engineering group which yesterday announced an expected loss for 1970 of "at least £750,000."

The offer values Peters at about £905,000, at a time when Schroders admits that the company would be worth "virtually nothing" if it was allowed to go into liquidation. The key to the paradox is that Schroders has been buying Peters for about two years or more and has a considerable sum invested in the company.

Yesterday the Peters board announced that the actual figures for 1970 had not yet been finalised, but a loss of £750,000 was expected mainly as a result of the cost of reorganisation which proved to be more expensive than anticipated. This reorganisation also resulted in heavy stock losses.

Mr A. R. Willets, the managing director who was brought in by Schroder Wagg in 1969 when the merchant bank had temporary control of the company, said last night that the estimated loss figure also included a substantial provision to cover an anticipated loss on a large fixed price contract. The provision is thought to be in the £300,000 to £350,000 bracket.

Although the Peters board has taken steps to reduce costs—including factory closures and a 15 per cent reduction in staff—losses are still being incurred, but at a lower rate than in 1970.

"Our investments in Peters are quite large in relation to the size of the company," we felt that the only way to put the company back on its feet and so recover our investment, was to take out the minority shareholders and put in our own management.

"We felt that this is a better course than breaking up the company. Although hook assets a 15 per cent reduction in staff, shareholders would have got virtually nothing in the event of a liquidation."

## Family food budget forced up by 10pc

Increased prices forced family food budgets up by nearly 10 per cent in the first quarter of this year, compared with the same period a year ago. The average weekly expenditure on food was £2.19 a person, compared with £2.02 for the same month in 1970. It was also nearly 2 per cent up on the last quarter of last year.

Figures published yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Only a small proportion of the increase came from increased consumption—butter consumption fell by around 3 per cent and was not accompanied by a transfer to margarine, which also fell—and most of it can be directly attributed to higher prices.

The main increases came in the area of essential items such as milk, butter, meat, and bread. Consumption of bread fell to a record low level of 35 ounces per person a week. Although potatoes have gone down in price, housewives bought less.

People ate around 12 ounces of fresh vegetables a week, 22 ounces of fruit. Other figures published yesterday show that the average person's energy intake is 11 per cent above the healthy recommended level.

## Industry's investment down 8pc

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Revised figures published yesterday give an even gloomier picture of industry's capital expenditure in the first quarter than had been expected. Investment by manufacturing industry is now seen to be 8 per cent below the level of the last quarter of 1970 compared with earlier estimates of 7 per cent.

The new figures, published yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry, show that manufacturers invested £387 millions in the first quarter (at 1963 prices). Capital expenditure on new buildings and on plant and machinery was 3 per cent below the level of the previous quarter and spending on vehicles 4 per cent below.

The revised figures show that the increase of stocks of finished goods held by manufacturers in the first quarter at £70 millions, although high, was not as great as the provision of £80 millions made last month.

Investment by the distributive and services industries fell back 9 per cent in the first quarter while shipping investment slumped by 30 per cent over the same period.

● The index which measures the terms of trade (the country's export prices as a percentage of import prices) rose one point in May to 108, according to the Department of Trade and Industry.

## Myers says 'yes' to higher UDS offer

The board of John Myers, the Manchester mail order house, and its adviser, Lazard Brothers, have agreed to accept a bid from Stores to raise its offer to 215p for each ordinary Myers share and have agreed to recommend the new terms to shareholders.

The market, which had been expecting a higher offer, had already raised up the Myers shares to 210p before yesterday's statement.

United Drapery first announced eight days ago it was to bid for the 66 per cent of Myers it does not already own, but said then its offer would be worth 200p per ordinary share.

The new terms are five ordinary 25p shares in UDS plus 180p in cash for every four ordinary Myers shares. There

is a cash alternative worth 210p for each Myers ordinary share.

Ironically UDS sold its entire mail order business to Myers just 14 months ago but now, having seen just how profitable mail order can be—Myers is currently earning profits of around £1 million on sales of £20 million—it decided to bid for the whole company.

Meanwhile, Mr Jack Sampson, president of UDS, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting that prospects for the group had "never been better."

Sales for the first 23 weeks of the year had increased by 12 per cent and he was confident that results of UDS for the current year would show a marked improvement.

## CITY COMMENT

### A \$1,000,000 question

MR ROBERT MAXWELL, who it seems, to be asked by Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid to withdraw his name from the list of directors up for ratification on the Ferguson board at the annual meeting of shareholders scheduled for September 1.

Whether Mr Maxwell withdraws himself is left to his own "judgment," and given Mr Maxwell's "energy" and "optimism" it is pretty certain what course he will choose.

It is not hard to see why the board of Ferguson should take this position. Mr Maxwell was asked to come back on the board as part of an agreement under which Maxwell Scientific agreed to inject "immediately" one million dollars cash into Ferguson and another 500,000 dollars in instalments. (The money was to be payment for back numbers.)

This agreement was made in

April, before the company received the report. It was clear from Maxwell's conference on Tuesday that he was minded to accept this agreement depended on his being kept on the board, and Sir Henry confirmed last night that the "immediate" cash payment had not yet reached Ferguson.

This money would obviously be extremely useful to the company and to that extent it would be in the interests of shareholders to keep Maxwell around. But it is also in their interests to have their Stock Exchange quotation restored.

The inspectors concluded that Maxwell could not be relied on to exercise proper stewardship of a publicly quoted company. It is hard, therefore, to see how the Stock Exchange can allow the retention as long as he remains on the board.

There could be all sorts of quibbling about the fact that Maxwell is supposed to be only an "outsider," "non-executive" or "advisory" director, and that therefore he is not exercising stewardship. But few shareholders would accept that.

In the meantime, the Department of Trade and Industry, undaunted by writs, ploughs on with its final report on Ferguson and Pergamon waits for its one million dollars.

### ASSOC BRITISH FOODS

### How to keep prices down

IF THERE is a disappointing side to the Associated British Foods' preliminary results, it lies in the retail grocery division, which takes in the Fine Fare supermarket chain, and where chairman Mr Garry Weston reports that results were "marginally lower than the previous year."

It could perhaps be a worrying pointer to the future with the signs that housewives are now going to adopt a tougher

stand on grocery price rises after tending to shrug the matter aside for so long. If AB Foods is already feeling the pinch from the fact that profit could take a significant dip this year.

Still, the overall group profit picture was bright enough, and it was on this that dealers marked the shares up 2p to 37p yesterday. Profit as a whole rose 9.2 per cent from £21.8 millions to £23.8 millions before tax, on the back of an 11.6 per cent rise in sales to well over £585 millions.

This weakening in margins could be viewed as another disappointing facet of the results, but assuming that the lower profit on grocery retailing was at the same time accompanied by higher sales, in value if not in volume, then this aspect could easily be shrugged aside.

It will have to wait for this full report to see if this is indeed the case.

With the dismal trading in retailing it was left to the other divisions to make the running. In spite of all the propaganda from the baking and milling world on grocery price rises, they were suffering and the need for successive price rises, some 70 per cent of the £22 millions profit increase came from the bakery, milling and biscuits division. The remaining 30 per cent growth was contributed by the overseas companies.

With a low tax ratio, too, earnings go up from 2.89p to 3.49p a share, and in consequence the dividend is raised two points to 36 per cent, or 1.8p a share.

So at 57p the shares yield 3.2 per cent and the price-earnings ratio is 18.3, which is fair enough provided shareholders can be convinced that Fine Fare, once one of the fastest-growing supermarket groups in the country, has not run into inflation resistance from the housewife and has the promise of new growth to come.

AB Foods claims that apart from the difficult trading conditions generally, the downturn also stemmed from delayed openings of new branches. With

£22 millions spent on expansion last year there could be something of a delayed slump here.

### COURTAULDS

### Confidence well placed?

THERE ARE firm signs that confidence in Courtaulds is reviving after five years in which earnings-per-share have stagnated while the company has invested more than £250 millions.

In recent weeks the company's shares have been near their low for the year, 107p, but they went up 3½p before yesterday's annual meeting, and another 2½p after it.

Shareholders who attended heard chairman Lord Kerton forecast lower profits for the first half of the current year. But he is expecting some recovery in the second half.

Clearly there are investors who feel that the half-yearly setback referred to will be mild, and that the recovery will more than offset it.

Courtaulds is engaged in important wage negotiations at present—in his statement Lord Kerton once again wailed about wage inflation and labour problems—so it would not want to give trade union hargainers ammunition in the form of profits forecasts.

As Lord Kerton points out, however, Courtaulds (with borrowings accounting for around half the capital employed) is highly geared, and rising profits will be magnified in earnings per share level.

Other textile groups, Coats Patons for example, have already forecast better trading in the United States after last year's recession there, and are expecting the UK textile cycle to turn upwards later in the year or early in 1972.

Selling at 13 times earnings Courtaulds now looks undervalued and the recent rise will no doubt be carried further.

## UNITED DRAPERY STORES

A group of businesses specialising in the manufacture, distribution and sale of consumer goods through department stores and multiple shop chains throughout Great Britain and Eire.

### TURNOVER AND EARNINGS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

The following is an extract from the statement by Mr J. A. Sampson (Chairman and Managing Director) circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th January, 1971.

### TURNOVER £134m.

The turnover of £134m. was the highest ever achieved and shows an increase of £14,146,000 or 11.8%. Similarly Group Profits before taxation have reached a new record and at £15,087,000 show an increase of £1,024,000 or 7.3%. Profits after all expenses, depreciation, minority interests and taxation amounted to £9,566,000 (£9,127,000), an increase of 17.7%.

These record results show that the effect of rationalisation and completed capital development of recent years is beginning to emerge and I am confident that greater benefits are yet to accrue in respect of existing plants for further development and expansion. We have derived increased sales and profits following the completion of extensions and rebuilding of our department stores, Allbirds of Croydon and Willis Ludlow of Hull respectively. The results from these stores are fully up to expectation and have by no means reached their potential. The growth of our retail multiple chains continues and the year has brought the opening of 37 new branches.

### DIVIDEND AND SCRIP ISSUE.

Your Board recommends a final Ordinary dividend of 11½%, making a total of 21½% (20%) for the year, and also recommends a one-for-ten capitalisation issue. It is the intention in the absence of unforeseen circumstances at least to maintain for 1971/72 the rate of Ordinary dividend on the increased capital.

### A GROUP OF COMPANIES COMPRISING

Over 1,200 Retail Shops and Stores, including John Collier, Alexander, Richard Shaps, John Stoddell, Smeaton & Wells, Allbirds (Croydon), Arding & Halks (Clapham), Skinners (Sutton), Whitely (Raynesway).

### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

We recently acquired a 75% holding in Korvete International Ltd., a retail business with 40 shops trading mainly as "Suede Centre". Korvete has been merged with the trading element of Smeaton & Wells and the combined business is being run under single management should produce healthy growth.

By merging our Mail Order interest with John Myers & Co. Ltd., we have exchanged a subsidiary too small for significant profit-earning for an important interest in an established mail order company.

The Group's resources have continued to expand and the net assets attributable to Stockholders amount to £77,064,000 being an increase of £3,481,000.

### CHAIRMAN'S RETIREMENT.

After a service of 25 years to the Company, I felt the time was right for me to relinquish the office of Chairman and Joint Managing Director. However, my colleagues have suggested that I remain on the Board and accept the position of President, to which I am pleased to agree. Your Board have appointed Mr. Bernard Lyons, C.B.E., F.P., to succeed me as Chairman and Managing Director.

### CURRENT SALES.

Sales for the first 17 weeks of this year are 10.2% ahead of last year and I am confident that my successor will present you in due time with satisfactory results for the current year and that Members can look forward to the Company's continued growth.

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# COURTAULDS

## Difficult times— more cheerful prospects

In his speech to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of Courtaulds Limited, which was held on July 14th at the Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W.1, the Chairman, Lord Kesteven, O.B.E., F.R.S., welcomed shareholders to the 58th Annual General Meeting and, after paying tribute to directors who had retired, and dealing with other Board changes, said:

### REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

In commenting on the Report and Accounts last year, I expressed the opinion that the 1969/70 profit figures were good, particularly in the light of adverse circumstances. I listed the adverse circumstances as little growth in the UK economy, sharply increased costs for our raw materials, work stoppages at several of our key sites, and unchanged selling prices. In the financial year to 31.3.71, these same circumstances persisted, and indeed intensified. Additional factors were a textile recession in the USA, reducing our profits there; considerable difficulties with our business in Australia; and an actual falling off in all markets of the selling prices of most fibres. The one fibre which was in short supply was polyester filament, and with it producers continued to make good profits. But polyester was also the fibre field from which your Company had been shut out.

For the second year in succession, your Company was squeezed between rising costs and constant selling prices. Our costs—wages, salaries, raw materials, fuel, and the rest—rose in total by well over £40 million. Our prices overall were unchanged. In a considerable number of areas, prices fell due to over supply and strong buyers. In some cases, where the market conditions were not so severe, or where our customers recognised that without some uplift in prices we would simply stop production, we did get an increase. But overall, in home and export markets, there was no change. Two years of stable prices in inflationary conditions is severe medicine for any Company.

It is nevertheless disappointing for your Board to report lower profits, £41.7 million before taxation, than in the previous two years, especially as those working for the Company increased their incomes substantially. But the actual figures do reflect considerable internal success in keeping the rise in unit costs down to a level below that of the inflationary pressures. This was the result in large measure of increased efficiencies, themselves due to a high level of capital expenditure, and to better organised working. A good deal of our capital expenditure went towards increased verticalisation. Without the verticalisation we have so far achieved, we do not feel we would have weathered, in our particular situation, the pressures of the last few years.

### GENERAL SURVEY

Exports: With our home market so flat—and we are UK based to the extent of 78 per cent of our production—we intensified our export efforts. We increased our exports by 15.5 per cent in value, to a record £113.6 million. And by rather more in volume. In world fibre and textile conditions, there was no benefit of increased export prices for us. I would point out that with our exports we have nothing to offer which our competitors cannot also offer. And our products are items of low unit price. So to become one of the largest exporters from the UK—a member of the top ten—has been very hard going. We received two Queen's Award Citations for export achievement last year, the fourth year in succession we have received such recognition. Our exports cover the whole field of Group activities, but some Divisions are more export orientated than others, exporting up to half their production. We intend to seek out further export opportunities in the years ahead. It will bring increasing success to your Company, in the medium and longer term. And benefit the Country at all times.

### FIBRES

Viscose: The great developments in fibre market growth in the 1960's were in the chemical fibres—nylon, polyester, and acrylic. The cellulose based man made fibres, of which viscose is the chief, grew only modestly and were overtaken first in value and then in volume by the chemical fibres. In 1970, chemical fibre production on a world basis continued to grow, but viscose and acetate output declined. At the beginning of the 1960's viscose was Courtaulds. It is now but a modest part of the Group, but is still important. I think after the world shake-out in viscose in the last two years, it will continue to be important.

Our viscose filament production for textile purposes is now carried out in only two factories, at Flint and Preston. During the last year we closed Wolverhampton and ceased production at Carrickfergus. The yarn is now getting back to its beginnings, a speciality, and as such is well fitted to certain end uses. We export 40 per cent of what we make. Last year the product made a loss, but this year the selling price has begun to harden. It would have to increase dramatically for new plant to be justified, and the product will always be vulnerable because it demands a relatively labour intensive process, and is easily and badly upset by labour troubles.

Viscose tyre yarn is also now made in only two factories, Preston and Carrickfergus. It is an excellent material for radial tyre reinforcement, but is under challenge from steel, polyester, and glass. Last year, after price increases, we made a profit on this activity. In the new financial year, demand has so far not been brisk and in addition strikes and stoppages have adversely affected operations. Viscose staple is a big volume item. We increased production slightly last year and exported nearly half

of it, the home market continuing to be flat. The product is at a crossroads. We ourselves made a small profit, and we feel that very few of our international competitors did. In some cases, we know they made large losses. As a result, a number of units are currently being shut down. In America and Japan, prices have begun to harden. We think the increased prices will probably stick, in which case our export business should be relatively favourable in 1972. Viscose staple is a very versatile material. Our newer varieties have been taken up more slowly than we expected, but their merits are being increasingly recognised. Given reasonable labour stability, we regard the future for our viscose staple in the 1970's with cautious optimism.

Acetate: "Diel", "Tricel", and "Triclon" are fibres which have certain well established basic end uses, but depend on variants with a high fashion content for a satisfactory level of profits. In the past 12 months, sales and prices have both been affected by the great popularity of polyester in its various forms. We had planned for a considerable increase in output, and made provision for this. Our timing was wrong. We still have confidence that the increased availability will all be needed, but it currently looks as though this will not be before 1972.

Profits from Chemicals and Plastics associated with Acetate Manufacture were higher than in the previous year. Nylon: Our "Celon" units at Aintree and Spondon have operated well, and our product, in quality and variety, compares favourably with that of other and older established producers. Pressure on nylon prices was severe both at home and overseas. With their smaller scale of operations, our overseas units had a particularly hard struggle. We are turning these smaller units over to specialities as we develop the appropriate yarns.

During the 1950's, and for part of the 1960's, the world's nylon producers had a very profitable time. It is different now. One has to be good to survive. We were not able to start on our own nylon plant constructions, which we did from scratch, until the mid-1960's, for reasons which are well known. We now have excellent units at Spondon and Aintree, and elsewhere, and are confident that in very competitive conditions we can continue to make a reasonable return on the capital outlay.

Acrylics: "Courteille" output went up last year, as planned, but profits began to be increasingly affected as the year proceeded, both by cost pressures and selling price pressures. More and more acrylics have become available from a variety of sources. We have decided to consolidate Grimby production at its present capacity of some 3,600,000 lbs/week. We are concentrating on bringing to the best pitch of efficiency the complex new units which have been installed in the last year or two. We are also updating our older units. In France, we have successfully completed the first stage of the expansion I referred to last year, and now have a capacity of 1,600,000 lbs/week. The second stage of the expansion is still under study. In America, conditions have not been suitable, as yet, to proceed with our proposed venture there.

Acrylic fibre producers have met increasingly in the last 12 months the same pressures as nylon producers. We are fortunate that with "Courteille" we have a very versatile fibre, and we are continuing to develop new variants and to find new outlets. Our mod-acrylic fibre "Teklan" had a very up and down year. The first half, as new outlets developed rapidly, was favourable. The second half saw severe setbacks in most overseas markets, which are still continuing. But taking the longer term view, the non-flammability properties of this fibre should lead to more stable and reasonably profitable outlets.

Polyester: We were only able to start the construction of our first polyester unit, at Carrickfergus, at the beginning of last year. Good progress has been made. The first trial spinnings, which were encouraging, have already taken place. But commercial production, on a limited scale, will not be possible before the autumn, and it will be well into next year before the unit is fully operational. We are already considering an extension of the unit, beyond the initial 20 million lbs/year, but we have noted the rush by established producers to expand capacity, in view of the boom of the last 18 months. We must be satisfied our own process is fully competitive before proceeding.

Other fibres: Our elastomeric fibre "Spanzelle" is doing better, and profit is increasing. Our steel cords unit was profitable, and we have made a number of improvements to the process. We have a participation in another unit, in France, which is steadily expanding, but have postponed going ahead with a second factory in the UK. Steel tyre cords have been a major success of the Michelin Tyre Company, and other tyre producers are increasingly interested in steel cord reinforcement for tyres. The unresolved question is whether there is major profitable scope for independent suppliers to the tyre companies, who drive very hard bargains.

Our carbon fibre development proceeds steadily, if rather expensively. We have increased capacity, and also our range of new products, which include some very high performance material. We have reduced prices. But the considerable technological breakthrough represented by carbon fibres is still in the use-development stage. With the fall off in military spending in the USA, progress will be slower than the optimistic forecasts, so widely publicised, of two years ago.

### TEXTILES

Our interests in the textiles and garment field had mixed fortunes. The Northern Spinning Division had a reasonably good year, and increased its use of Group fibres. The re-equipment programme, in its first phase, is

about 75 per cent complete, and the expected benefits have accrued. We now produce in 34 mills rather more yarn than was produced a few years ago in 54 mills, and it is yarn of better quality. We have made steady progress with the so-called break spinning technique, and these yarns are getting wider acceptance. The Division is not currently fully extended, a situation which will correct itself as the Northern Weaving Division advances with its planned expansion. The build up of looms at Lillyhall and Skelmersdale is proceeding, and extensions are in hand at Carlisle. The proportion of top quality cloth made is much better, as the new organisation settles down. Our sales and converting teams are more expert. In a year when UK woven cloth production from spin yarns decreased in yardage, we increased our own sales and our market share. The development losses now being made on this major venture are mainly unrecovered overheads. As production and sales build up, the position improves, as we intended and expected.

We have continued to develop our tops business in Yorkshire and our worsted spinning activities. Both made profits. We have also started up a new spinning unit for woollen yarns.

In filament weaving, production was also built up, and sales increased. The teething troubles of the various new types of looms we are pioneering in this country are yielding to treatment. And the low cost structure for which we were striving is beginning to appear as an achievable target. The Division has been reorganised, having outgrown its previous arrangements. The market for filament cloth in the UK has been depressed for some time, but there are currently signs of improvement. And our export efforts in filament weaving are also bearing fruit.

Warp knitting production has been increased, and extensions to capacity continue to be made. New effects in warp knitting are continually sought, and new markets are opening up. Profitability fell last year, since increased costs were not recovered in better selling prices. But the new financial year has opened more favourably, and we expect the trend to continue.

In welt knitting, developments have been extensive. We have greatly expanded our interests in jersey fabrics, opening up new factories and extending existing factories. The rapid rate of expansion, with training costs, and testing costs, have affected our profits in this area of our business, as has our virtual exclusion, until recently, from the polyester based fabrics. But profits still showed excellent growth. We see the single and double knit business continuing to expand, but at a considerably lower pace, and we feel that a continuous flow of new fabrics and new ideas will be necessary to maintain the interest and indeed the excitement of the business. We have therefore established and are building up a strong development team.

Our fully fashioned knitwear units had a difficult year, with well established lines losing favour quite suddenly. New ideas, new constructions, and new marketing are beginning to bring some recovery. In panty-hose the year saw a dramatic fall in price and in profitability, a process which continued fiercely into the current year. Within the last few weeks, signs of returning confidence and slightly better conditions are appearing.

Lingerie had a poor year, with competition accordingly being very intense. There are still few signs of improvement here.

In men's wear and children's wear, we have made progress, and profits. We are still relatively small beer in men's shirts, which have become a fashion item, and have had boom times. On the other hand, we have maintained our strong position in men's underwear and made reasonable profits.

Our interests in such lines as trouser suits, bras and foundation garments, have made profits. The continued fashion swing away from elasticated fabrics, together with reduced sales of narrow waist band fabrics following changes in the design of panty-hose, lowered Clutson-Penn's profits. The development of new products has been speeded up and management changes made. Results are now improving.

As a general observation, it is only in the past few years that we have built up a major position in the garment area, and we have had a lot to learn in the running of such businesses. What we are now beginning to know is how to be much faster in our reactions, and in our ability to switch product lines. The whole garment field is so much more volatile than it was. We have to marry good organisation with entrepreneurial and fashion flair, and keep the marriages happy and successful. An example of where we failed in 1970 was Moygashel. At the beginning of 1970, the linen loom lost popularity in the United States, by far Moygashel's biggest market. There had been dips in previous years, followed by recoveries, but in 1970 the sales failure accelerated, and then deepened drastically, beyond any previous post war experience. In a year, Moygashel turned from reasonable profitability to heavy loss. Corrective action—also expensive—has been taken. The outlook, with new lines, looks better for the autumn.

The turnover of our Wholesaling companies was slightly down, and profits were affected by rationalisation costs. But they now have an improved buying organisation and a more streamlined operation and are in good shape to become an efficient group distribution chain. Profits this year are improving.

In general textile servicing operations, such as yarn baling, dyeing, printing, twisting, etc., the Group had a successful year. We have been in these fields longer than with our garment activities, and the response to rapidly changing market conditions was good. We had our failures too, though, notably with Samuel Heap & Son, our spun woven dyeing and finishing unit, and with Standfast Dyers & Printers, also treating spun wovens. Both these units made considerable losses. We now seem to be getting Heaps right again, and action is in hand to improve Standfast.

Looking back, our dash for survival and growth, coupled with numerous technological advances, put tremendous pressure on our managerial resources. But the experience has been a toughening process, and I can assure you that your Company now has excellent teams in being.

### PACKAGING

British Cellophane had a rough year with very difficult trading conditions. We did get very slight price increases, but as an example the average selling price of cellophane film in 1970 was only 24 per cent higher than in 1969, and only 6 per cent higher than in 1961. The polyolefin films had a hard year too, and the high new ventures in bonded fibre fabrics made slower progress than we hoped and had budgeted for. What one can say, is that British

Cellophane came through much better than its competitors. The start of the new financial year has been upset by labour difficulties. It is regrettable, and we have had very painful experience of this in many areas in the past two years, that operatives forcing work disruption do not seem to understand that the disruption makes it that much harder to make the profits and have the resources to go even part way in meeting their claims. But given reasonable labour stability, we feel we can come through 1971-72 fairly well.

### PAINT

The International Paint Company had to contend with difficult conditions, like the rest of the Group, and tackled them with vigour. The reconstituted management team, which I mentioned last year, is settling down very constructively. The higher part of IPC's business is in production units overseas. There is an inflationary situation in varying degrees in each country in which the Group operates, and in some countries the rapid changes caught the managements on the wrong foot. The Group also has major interests in the marine world, where fixed price long term contracts have been as much a bug-bear to the paint supplier as to the ship building firms themselves.

### ENGINEERING

The Group's Engineering Division based upon Coventry is contracting, as a consequence of a lower overall Group capital programme and a dearth of new firemaking plants ordered by third parties. When the reshaping is complete, we expect this Group to earn satisfactory profits on the capital employed. We have a number of machinery companies, and I must single out one of them, Kirklands, which makes knitting machines for home and overseas markets. Kirklands achieved exceptional growth last year, and made satisfactory profits.

### OVERSEAS

The textile recession in the United States last year hit our interests there quite hard. It was not until early this year that our major unit at Mobile came up again to full production. We then had, in March, the misfortune to suffer a severe fire in the process plant, which destroyed the most up-to-date part of the factory, and caused the shutdown of the whole. Tremendous efforts by the local staff, with help from the UK, have resulted in all the runnables parts of the factory, nearly 70 per cent of the whole, being brought back on line. The destroyed areas have been cleared and the units are being rebuilt. We hope to have the factory fully restored by the spring of 1972.

Our French interests are going well. We have factories at Calais, Lille, Hellennes, Douai, Lyons, Colmar and other places. We make acrylic, nylon, and viscose fibres; we spin on the cotton and worsted systems; and we weave, knit and dye. We plan to continue to expand these varied activities.

In Canada we improved our position in cellulose film, but had a poor year with viscose staple and nylon. We have progressively reduced our stake in Canada, a high cost country for fibres and textiles, and still have trouble in keeping our remaining interests viable.

In Australia, now very much a Japanese market, and a supplier to Japan, the profit fall I mentioned last year continued, and there has been a loss in the initial months of this current year. Changes we have made have now reversed the downward trend, and the current year should finish up with a small profit. In South Africa, our pulp and timber interests have expanded, and have made profits. Our textile interests there were adversely affected during the year by some rather large bad debts as some long established customers failed. The South African market

too has had a number of fashion swings, and these also affected profits. The current year has seen some restoration of a better position.

The forests and pulp mill in Swaziland had their best year since the inception of the project. In the current year, profits are lower because of the very unsettled conditions which have developed in the world market for unbleached kraft pulp, the main product of the Swaziland mill.

Our various other overseas interests performed satisfactorily.

### FINANCIAL

In depressed trading conditions, and with a heavy capital investment programme, and with inflation of the cost of all goods bought in, the control of our financial position has been arduous. But we finished the year with stocks and debtors under control, and with an adequate cash position. We need a strong cash position to finance the business as it improves, as improve it will. On capital account, we had a year of maximum spending. But this year and next we expect to see a considerable fall off in such spending. We have modernised and extended a number of our existing factories, and built a number of new ones, and all are well equipped. We have the facilities to press forward with our verticalisation programme, and this we will do. Our competitive position, in nearly all our products, is now stronger than it was a year ago, two years ago, or five years ago.

A programme of the kind we have carried out in the past five years, involving the spending of some £250 million, is formidable. In large scale operations of this nature, the benefit accrues some years after initiation and even some years after completion of building, as new operational and marketing skills have to be acquired and developed. The interest charges on borrowed money come at once, however, and the depreciation charges come before the new plants are fully established and profitable. Our return on capital employed, in the year just ended, fell to 10.8 per cent, the lowest for several years. And our earnings per share, after a sharp rise in the first half of the 1960's, have been static for a few years. What we have been able to do is to increase the cash flow available for investment per share, and the table on page 5 of the Report and Accounts shows that this figure reached a peak last year. Your Company in the 1970's will increasingly benefit from the investment policies of the past five years.

### IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS

Our results for the first half of the 1971/72 year will reflect the heavy immediate pressures upon us, and will be down on 1970/71. The UK market overall has continued to be very depressed, and an upturn depends on Government policies. We have in recent months been operating below capacity in many Divisions, and resistance to price rises, in over-supplied markets, has been fierce. On the other hand, our own costs continue to rise, and the demands of our employees for more pay, in spite with their own inflationary pressures, grow no less. We have had some expensive work stoppages in recent months, in efforts to increase the pressures upon us. We have resisted unreasonable pressures, and will continue to do so.

On the other hand, we do have brighter areas appearing. We do think higher prices, both at home and overseas, will, by degrees, be accepted. It is our view that the Government cannot continue to let the British economy stagnate. Our results, with our heavy gearing, will respond quickly to an improved trading and pricing atmosphere.

Given the changes we expect to see, the second half of our financial year should see recovery from the setbacks I have reported. But it will not be until the first half year results are announced, in November, that it will be possible to be more specific.

### KEY POINTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

- 1 World trading conditions for fibres and textiles were difficult in 1970/71. Courtaulds Group profits before tax, at £41.7 million, were £10.4 million lower than the previous year. This was the result of increased costs, and unchanged selling prices overall. This was the second year of unchanged prices.
- 2 Costs—wages, salaries, raw materials, fuel and other items—rose by over £40 million. The rise in unit costs was kept down to a level below that of the inflationary pressures.
- 3 Exports from the UK increased by 15.5 per cent in value, and rather more in volume, to a record £113.6 million.
- 4 During the year there were a number of factory closures. There were also a number of expensive strikes and other interruptions to normal working. New factories were opened for those products showing growth.
- 5 Textiles and garments had a mixed year. The need to react rapidly to market and fashion changes became a key aspect and management changes were made to achieve this.
- 6 The experiences of the Group's overseas activities varied. The well-spread French interests showed good growth and it is planned to continue to expand these interests.
- 7 In the five years 1967-71 a total of some £250 million has been spent on modernising and extending existing plant and on building the new factories. The Company has been re-shaped. Capital spending will be at a lower level in the current year and next year.
- 8 Working capital has been kept under tight control, and the Group has an adequate cash position to finance improving business.
- 9 The results for the first half of the year 1971/72 will reflect the heavy immediate pressures on the Company, with many Divisions working below capacity, and costs still rising.
- 10 Brighter areas are now beginning to appear, and an upturn in the very depressed UK market is not thought to be far away. The Group is in a position to respond very quickly to an improved trading and pricing atmosphere. Given the changes that are expected, the second half of the financial year should see a recovery from the setbacks of the first half.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

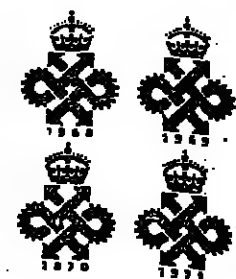
	Year ended 31st March	1971 £000	1970 £000
World Sales to third parties.....		659,583	626,546
Home Sales in the United Kingdom.....		403,260	383,881
Exports from the United Kingdom.....		113,618	98,336
Profit before Tax after Depreciation of £31-943m (1970 £28-208m).....		41,673	52,145
Attributable to Ord. Shareholders after Tax.....		23,574	26,519
Ordinary Dividends.....		18,546	18,545
Amounts per 25p Ordinary Share			
Earned after Corporation Tax.....		8-739p	9-831p
Dividends.....		8-875p	8-875p

Recipients of the Queen's Award to Industry in 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

## COURTAULDS

The Resolutions for the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Accounts, for the re-election of Directors, and for the payment of the final dividend on 22nd July were carried at the Annual General Meeting held on 14th July, 1971.

Copies of the full Statement and of the Annual Report can be obtained from The Secretary, Courtaulds Ltd, 18 Hanover Square, London W1A 2SS.





**CAN BRITAIN compete?** Will the enlarged EEC be able to move towards deeper union? What about relations with the USA? These were among the questions discussed by M PAUL HUVELIN, president of the council of the French Patronat (the French employers' confederation) in an interview with RENE DABERNAT. M Huvelin is head of Kléber-Colombes, the French tyre manufacturer

## EEC 'a chance to start Britain growing again'

Dabernat: What do you think will be the consequences for the British, French and European economies from enlargement of the Communities?

Huvelin: If the reports are to be believed, British opinion is mainly worried about food prices. According to the best authorities I can find, the British consumer will have to spend an extra 2.60 a year on food; and it is generally forgotten that this sum will be practically balanced by lower prices for other products, so that in effect joining the Common Market will have virtually no impact on the British cost of living.

However that may be, joining the Community can't be reduced to a simple profit and loss account. Isn't it mainly concerned with putting an end to the economic partition of Europe, and giving Britain and the other applicants an opportunity to join in the construction of a united Europe?

Some of the hostile reactions in Britain to joining are really pretty irrational. However, it can't be impossible to persuade British opinion that the EEC really does not intend to force the British to eat horseflesh instead of roast beef, as some people in the House of Commons seem to believe, or to flood the labour market in Northern Ireland with the Italian unemployed.

It is true that joining means for Britain a certain break with her past, and abandoning some of her more insular ideas. But on the evidence it also offers some immense advantages to the British economy, by way of access to a rapidly and reliably growing market of 200 million people.

The present social and economic climate in Britain is certainly not entirely favourable and hopeful, but all the same I think it would be a great mistake to underestimate the competitive strength of British enterprises.

On the contrary, it is very probable that entry will give a vigorous boost to the British economy, and that one will see

in the next few years an appreciable improvement in the British growth rate, which has been 2 per cent for the past two years, compared with an EEC average of 5 per cent.

French industry, for its own part, greeted the favourable result of the negotiations with great satisfaction. But that doesn't mean that the arrival of Britain and the other applicants in the Community will not present some very real problems to some sectors.

On the contrary, French industry must now get down to the job of assessing what the enlargement will mean, and how it will have to adapt itself. But as a counterpart to the extra competition they will meet, our enterprises will also discover new opportunities in the markets of the four applicant countries.

### New chance

One should note that at the moment trade between Britain and France, and the French industrial presence across the Channel are both abnormally weak.

French industry takes only 4 per cent of the British market for imports. The enlargement will certainly give our exporters a chance to improve on that figure, through enlarging our commercial presence and investing in a higher industrial stake in the UK economy.

From the point of view of the EEC as a whole it is clear that the chances of future development must be much improved in an enlarged Community, which can become a single market on the scale of the USA, and in which the conditions under which enterprises operate will be the same everywhere.

Dabernat: Will the political and economic integration of Europe be held up by the enlargement of the Communities, and British entry in particular?

Huvelin: For my part I believe that British entry will give the EEC the political and economic weight which it has

so far lacked, and enable Europe to take its place among the super-powers.

The British Government, for its part, has given every indication one could have wished of its willingness to "apply the rules of the Treaty of Rome without reservations or regrets, and to play its full part in building an economic and monetary union."

Certainly it is true that the enlargement from six to ten members will not speed the processes of decision-making in the Community. That is why it will take great energy and political will to achieve the true unification of the great European market, which business men hope to see completed in the next decade.

The recent monetary crisis has, however, demonstrated the imperative need, in the light of the degree of integration and interdependence which has already been achieved by the member-countries, to make further progress along this road, and quickly. Things cannot be left as they are.

Dabernat: What are your views on the effect of Denmark, Ireland and Norway joining the EEC? And on the problem of Switzerland and Sweden?

Huvelin: There is no problem from my point of view—from that of French employers—about the three other candidate-countries. But the question of the EFTA members who are not applicants is quite another matter; Switzerland and Sweden are two of these, and there are also Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland.

Granted that these countries cannot join the EEC, it's a choice between two approaches: either a simple free trade area, or a Customs union backed by every possible measure of economic harmonisation—and shore all, of course, applying the common external tariff of the EEC.

French industry has many times expressed its opposition to the idea of a free trade area. No country ought to be a mem-

ber of the EEC so far as its advantages are concerned, but outside when it comes to the obligations involved.

It ought to be inconceivable that the non-candidate countries could gain for themselves free access to the great Community market without at the same time submitting to the essential rules of harmonisation accepted by the member countries, and which are the precondition of fair and equal competition.

An enlarged Community wrapped up in a vast free trade area would have little chance of pushing its development any further, and there would be a high risk that it would slowly break up. It's not easy to imagine the member countries, including France, submitting themselves to steadily tighter constraints if some of their direct competitors escape them.

And we still have to decide whether the enlarged EEC will be content to take the place of the UK in EFTA at the risk of weakening its own cohesion, or whether it will insist on rules leading to tighter harmonisation and cooperation.

### Counterweight

The Patronat has declared itself firmly in favour of the second solution.

Dabernat: Will the present special relationship between the USA and West Germany have to be modified?

Huvelin: You can't reduce the extraordinarily complex questions which govern international economic relations today to a simple matter of special relationships between two countries.

Your question refers to Germany and is based, it seems to me, on the idea which has been much put about recently, that one of the results of the enlargement of the EEC from the French point of view—indeed, one of the motives for wanting enlargement—is that Britain would provide a counterweight for the growing political and economic influence of the Federal Germany.

Without trying to refute that idea—though I believe it could be done—I simply raise this question: What would have been the long-term outlook for a Community of six?

The fact is that if the negotiations had broken down again the construction of Europe would have been held up for a long period and the EEC would probably have been reduced step by step to a simple Customs union.

The question of future relations between an enlarged EEC and the USA is of vital importance. On monetary questions it is already urgently necessary to start a dialogue with the USA to find some remedy for a situation which could quickly become dangerous.

But it seems to me that such a negotiation, whatever the issues, can only succeed if a group of sufficient economic weight is confronted with the USA. And another essential condition for the restoration of order in the world monetary system is to get a tight monetary cooperation working inside the Community with the least possible delay.

So far as trade is concerned, on the other hand, the enlarged Community will be by far the biggest commercial power in the world, since its external trade will be one-and-a-half times as big as that of the USA and three times as big as that of Japan.

The Americans are undoubtedly worried about the fact that enlargement will create a vast preferential trade area from which they will be excluded. They are already asking for the earliest possible start on a new round of world-wide trade negotiations.

The present state of uncertainty is no help to the USA, or toward the solution of any important problem.

So one of the first jobs for the enlarged Community will be to clarify its relationship not only with the USA, but with its trading partners all over the world.

## No hope of cut in mortgage interest

Nationwide, Britain's third largest building society, came out against the reduction of mortgage interest rates yesterday.

Mr Leonard Williams, Nationwide's general manager, said that nothing should be done to repair the flow of funds into the housing market.

Mr Williams said that Nationwide is lending £20 million a month—far from satisfying demands.

"It is true that building societies are going to benefit this year from the lower rate of Corporation Tax, from the recently announced reduction in the composite rate of income tax, and from the halving of the Selective Employment Tax," he explained.

"The fact is, however, that we could only bring down the mortgage rate by a material fraction if we were also to reduce the rate of interest we pay to our investors."

"This would not help prospective house buyers or existing home owners."

"It would lead to less money being available, difficulty in buying houses and in selling."

"While people might have been saving more in recent months, personal savings could drop, and price increases catch up with wage and salary rises early next year."

"In addition, competition for savings was very keen and could grow if the banks increased efforts to attract small savings."

Nationwide approved £105 million of mortgages in the first six months of this year—54 per cent more than in the same period of 1970.

The society received £144 million from investors during the half year, and after allowing for withdrawals, net deposits were £61 million compared with £42 million in the first half of last year.

With total assets exceeding £827 million the society is growing at the rate of 17 per cent a year.

## Record for Bristol and West

Record home loans of nearly £16 million were completed by Bristol and West Building Society in the first six months of 1971, 28 per cent up on the same period last year.

This rise was possible because of a record inflow of new savings. Gross investment receipts of £32½ million were nearly 30 per cent better than the £25 million received in the first half of 1970.

After withdrawals, net investment inflow was £41 million compared with £11½ million.

The society's total assets are now £163,712,000, 23.81 per cent more than last year's £132,232,000.

## Dobson Park link justified

Dobson Park Industries interim results announced yesterday fully justify the reasoning for the IRC-backed merger between Dobson Hardwick and William Park two years ago.

Pre-tax profits of the combined group have nearly tripled from £750,000 to £2 million for the six months ended April on sales up 39 per cent at £17.4 million.

Owing to holidays and higher costs it is not expected that profits for the second half will equal those of the first six months. However, it forecasts an increase of around 64 per cent to £3.5 million for the full year.

The board is to raise the interim dividend by one point to 11 per cent.

The company's mining machinery division, which supplies hydraulic pithead props to the National Coal Board, has made nearly all the running, with profits up from £397,000 to £1.6 million.

This reflects a major recovery by the Gullick subsidiary, whose profits slumped from £1 million to £265,000 last year because of merger problems and heavy development expenditure. In addition demand has been at an exceptionally high level.

The shares increased 5p to a new closing high at 46p, after touching 50p.

## Metrication advance

Metric dimensions will be used in virtually all new work in the public sector of the construction industry by the end of this year, Mr Pat Channon, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, said in London yesterday.

Opening a conference on metrication for those in the building and civil engineering industries, he said that by the end of last year two thirds of all such work was being carried out to metric scale.

The industry was well ahead of its 1973 target for full metrication.

## Profit leap by NFC hive-off candidate

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Atlantic Steam Navigation, which is expected to be hived off from the State-owned National Freight Corporation, boosted its profits by nearly 400 per cent to £802,000 last year, according to the annual report of the NFC published yesterday.

Atlantic Steam is one of two NFC subsidiaries expected to be hived off. The other, Associated Humber

Lines made a loss of £324,000 last year, a slight improvement on 1969. The two companies are expected to be sold as a package with European Ferries, the most likely buyer.

These appear to be the only parts of the corporation likely to be hived off. Its other interests, including British Road Services, National Carriers and Pickfords, will stay with the corporation.

This means that under its new chairman, Mr Dan Pettit of Unilever, the NFC emerges virtually unscathed by hiving off—since it was already negotiating to sell its shipping subsidiaries (admittedly with British Rail rather than a private sector company) before the election.

The annual report states that profits of the NFC emerged from £23.9 million to £52.2 million last year. However, after paying long-term interest payments of £63.8 million this is reduced to a loss of £11.2 million. The NFC considers that since its capital structure is entirely composed of fixed interest debt its long-term interest repayments are comparable to dividends paid by an ordinary company.

Losses are covered by a grant up to a maximum of \$80 million but it looks unlikely that more than \$40 million will be drawn on.

Far from contracting under the new Government the NFC looks poised for an interesting period of expansion. If Britain enters the Common Market the ability to offer continental coverage will be increasingly important and the NFC is planning to expand its outlets.

The annual report also contains a unique feature: a statement from leading trade unionists including Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Sir Sidney Greene of the NUR saying how the unions want the NFC to become a "very big industrial success."

## Fire loss almost £10M down

By our own Reporter

Fire damage to property decreased during 1970 by almost £10 million, Britain's chief fire officer said in his annual report, published yesterday. It was the first drop for five years.

Sir Henry Smith, Chief Inspector of Fire Services, said the estimated fire losses last year were £10.9 million, compared with £120 million in 1969. But he warned that property losses have risen from £44 million over the past 10 years, "and it is still too early to say whether the 1970 figure is other than a chance deviation from the upward trend."

"There will certainly be no complacency here, even though the effort by all concerned to fight this menace of fire to the public and to the economy of the country," he said.

## Hickson profit hopes fulfilled

The higher profits forecast last March for Hickson and Welch, the chemical products group, have materialised with a 32 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £1.32 million for the six months ended March.

The board is to raise the interim dividend by one point to 7 per cent. On the announcement the shares jumped 25p to an all-time high, 357½p.

## Call for big-store summit

By BRIAN WHITE

Retailing organisations, regional planners and local authorities should get together to discuss hypermarket-type shopping centres, says the Co-operative Wholesale Society. It has written to the Department of the Environment in reaction to its draft note on development control policy for new out-of-town and other shopping centres.

The CWS argues that "the fast changing pattern of retailing in relation to the continuing increase in people's mobility, demands this kind of joint examination and forward planning."

The CWS welcomes the emphasis which the department puts on the need for collaboration between the local authorities. Collaboration in the past could have prevented "much extensive duplication of new retailing facilities in adjacent centres," they argue.

The fear among many local authorities that out-of-town hypermarkets could drain too much trade from existing shopping centres is also dealt with in the CWS letter.

The CWS estimates that in spite of closure of existing shops, there will be an annual rise in future shop business of at least 2.5 per cent per annum in Manchester and South Lancashire, where retail trade is around £825 million a year. The CWS has asked for a further meeting with Graham Page, Minister of Local Government and Development.

# National Freight Corporation

## A YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS AND SOLID ACHIEVEMENTS

### Results of the Year 1970

In its second Annual Report (just published) the NFC records a year of steady progress, the operating performance of the Corporation showing an over-all improvement of £5.6m. compared with 1969. This reflects the substantial reduction of £3.6m. in the loss of National Carriers Ltd. When the NFC inherited the business of NCL there was a deficit of around £20m. a year, so that the measures taken by the NFC have effectively improved the trading performance of that particular undertaking. In addition, the profits of the remaining activities of the Corporation increased by £2.0m. in 1970. Against the profit for the year of £5.6m. there has to be set long-term interest of £6.8m. This represents interest on the Capital Liabilities of the undertaking and can properly be regarded as a return to the proprietors in the same sense as a dividend paid by a limited company with capital in the form of Ordinary or Preference Shares.

### COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL RESULTS

	1970		1969	
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
<b>Operating Results</b>				
National Carriers .....	(loss) 11.5		15.1	
Freightliners (51%) .....	(loss) 0.4		1.1	
Other Transport (net) .....	(profit) 5.2		3.9	
		6.7		12.3
Grant for National Carriers .....		13.4		17.0
<b>Operating Profits (including Shipping) after Grant .....</b>		6.7		4.7
Short-term interest and Headquarters' expenses .....		1.1		0.8
<b>Profits (before long-term interest) .....</b>		5.6		3.9
Interest on Capital Liabilities and other long-term borrowings .....		6.8		5.8
<b>Loss for year .....</b>		1.2		1.9

The grant for NCL covers not only its operating loss but also the interest borne by NFC on that part of its Capital Liabilities applicable to NCL. The 1969 grant, shown above as £17.0m., was subsequently reduced to £16.0m., so that on a comparable basis the loss for the year 1970 was £1.7m. less than in the preceding year.

### Trades Unions

An important element in sustaining NFC achievements has been the ready co-operation of the Unions and the staff in productivity arrangements and in many other fields. It would be impossible to

exaggerate how much the success of the NFC depends upon productivity-conscious management and staff co-operating together. It is therefore all the more gratifying to record that relations with the Trades Unions continue first class.

### The Future

The days of road haulage as we knew it years ago are gone—there is no merit in the mere ability to move a load from A to B, grateful though we must always be to the pioneers of the past who made it possible for today's more sophisticated approach.

The NFC regards transport and distribution as an all-embracing process. In most businesses it is in transport, warehousing and distribution expenditure that the cost legacies of everyone else's business decisions and judgements are finally located. Extravagant inventories, peaking and troughing of traffic carried, market failures, misinvestment in production facilities, labour troubles in the line of manufacture and supply, finish up as a transport cost. The NFC covers the whole gamut—from the gathering up of raw material to the ultimate delivery to the consumer and involves such things as packaging, warehousing and inventory control as well as transport in the various stages between the beginning and the end. Its companies claim to be professional and expert in their respective fields at each and every stage—and their advice is available to help the customer to achieve the high degree of efficiency and economy which is essential to his survival. Market research in support of our clients, direct and indirect, will be intensified in 1971.

Perhaps more than anything else the NFC should set itself out to be a "pacemaker" in the freight transport industry. It has no monopoly—it lives in a competitive world in which a few large units are outnumbered by a very large number of small units. It must strive constantly to be in the lead, in research, in technology, in the quality of its operating and the skill of its management and staff, in the harnessing of professional expertise, in productivity and profitability.

The NFC comprises major interests taken over from two different sources. From British Railways Board it took over National Carriers and control of the Freightliner company. The NFC also inherited the road freight undertakings of the Transport Holding Company, where the main constituents were the General Haulage grouping (mainly British Road Services Ltd.), the BRS Parcels grouping, Tayforth, Harold Wood and the three major divisions of Pickfords (Furniture Removal, Heavy Haulage and Tankers).

Further details are in the Annual Report, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary at Argory House, 215 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6BD.

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● Minimum investment is £500 and £100,000 is the maximum.

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My date of birth is .....

Name .....

Address .....



leap  
hive-of  
late

# Initial Services Ltd

Extracts from the Review by Mr. A. F. R. Carling C.B.E., Chairman of Initial Services Limited, for the year ended 31st March, 1971.

## Results for the year

The second half-year was slightly better than the first, enabling us to show a profit higher by £0.6m, and recommend a final dividend of 10½%, making 15% for the year, an increase of 1½%. This may fulfil some hopes raised when the Initial and Allied Industrial groups came together in 1968. I reported last year that local experiments in the combination of formerly separate Allied and Initial services had failed to produce economies consistent with service standards and were being discontinued. In these circumstances it is satisfactory that each of the Group's separate activities has in the past year contributed its own increased profit to the Group total.

## Linan Supply

In spite of many items of cost increase, and the necessity for higher charges, the volume of trade in this division has continued to rise, albeit less rapidly, in face of considerable competition. The Continuous Processing Machines at Nottingham and Mossley have now attained a capacity for laundering 1,000 towel rolls per hour. As the motorway system extends, it becomes economic, with night trucking vehicles, to add throughput from more and more distant collection-and-delivery centres.

## Industrial Garments

The Allied group not only provided industrial garment services but manufactured most of the garments. We decided that by concentrating production on re-equipped premises we could produce more garments at less cost. The Belfast factory has been sold and workshops at Rochdale, Alfreton and Cross Street, Bradford, have been closed. At Lidget Green, Bradford, re-equipment, re-organisation and re-training proceed rapidly. Stoppages, redundancies and closures on the part of some customers have recently reduced total demand, but we are not pessimistic on the longer view.

## Machinery Cleaning Cloths

In this field also, we manufacture as well as provide a service. Engineering firms increasingly prefer the purpose-made articles to old rag, and printers like to have cloths magnetically treated to be free from metallic particles. Cloths are made at Rochdale and Bradford, and when in service go to Bradford for washing and testing. A parallel but less modern operation at West Bromwich has been discontinued and the property is being sold.

## Contract Cleaning

Our subsidiary mainly engaged on office cleaning has had another good year. Organised from four regional centres and 25 branches, it depends for its success on good management, supervision and discipline. In these factors, we have the foundation for further growth.

## Bathroom and Washroom Equipment

The purchase last November of Valbenis Ltd. should lead eventually to a profitable combination of its activities with those of our earlier subsidiary, Mexco Industries Ltd., in making bathroom fittings and furniture, and washroom equipment.

## Domestic Laundering

With the proliferation of laundrettes and home washing machines, domestic laundering is still diminishing. Since 1963 we have closed 10 domestic laundries and converted 24 others to the processing mainly of towel rolls. Since my last review we have agreed to sell former laundry premises in Baines, Glasgow and Hendon, and in North London the Thornhill Laundry has recently been closed and its work shared between our Greenhill and Gleniff laundries. We are left with only four working domestic laundries, and these are profitable.

## Tha E.E.C.

Despite an unfortunate fire at the Voorburg plant in June last year, the Hokatex company (owned by Initial as to two-thirds instead of one-third, since November, 1970) produced higher profits. With our Dutch partners, we see considerable possibilities for the application of the Group's techniques within the E.E.C., and I shall be disappointed if I do not have more to tell you in this respect a year from now.

## Australia

Our enterprises in Sydney and Melbourne have become well established and we have in them sound bases for expansion. The combination, in Sydney, of the former Initial and the acquired Snowwhite businesses has been successful.

## Futura Prospects

Notwithstanding that service activities partly depend on the success of the businesses they serve, I think our results for the current year should show some further improvement, although certainly not one so large as that now reported. It is a relief that the reduction in Corporation Tax and the ending, by stages, of S.E.T. will help cash flow and make earlier replacements possible. Retained profits for 1968-70 had averaged only £141,275 a year, compared with £490,000 in 1965-7. This year's recommended retention of £570,844 is more in line with what is necessary if the Group is to develop soundly in a time of inflation.

I have great confidence in the ability of our staff to use well the opportunities which the future holds for us, and I express warm thanks to the many whose work has contributed to the present better results.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary, 300 Goswell Road, London, EC1V 7LU.

# Utd Transport increases disappoint

United Transport increased pre-tax profits by 20.7 per cent to £5.3 millions in 1970, but the market had been expecting more after the 39 per cent leap in interim profit, and marked the shares down 3p to 123p.

The total dividend is to be raised by two points to 24 per cent with a final payment of 17 per cent.

After depreciation, tax and a substantial increase in minority interests, attributable profits work out at £1.9 millions against £1.6 millions. This leaves the higher dividend covered a healthy 2.4 times.

Sales increased from £53 millions to £55.5 millions, in spite of a run-down of the group's important African interest with subsidiaries in Uganda, Zambia, and Tanzania.

millions. Sales were up 6.5 per cent at £18 millions.

After tax and minority interests attributable profits work out at £2.4 millions against £2.2 million. The results indicate that at least the major rationalisation and reorganisation of the UK factories since the merger with Richards-Campbell in 1968 is beginning to take effect.

## Boulton and Paul ahead strongly

Boulton and Paul, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction, announced yesterday preliminary figures which show a significant increase in earnings for the six months to April.

The structural engineering and woodworking company made a profit of £2.4 millions pre-tax for the 18 months ended April, against £1.08 millions for the previous year.

However, of the profit, £944,000 was made in the last six months of the period.

## Fowl pest hits jewellers!

The sharp decline in profits of the Collingham Group, the Middlesbrough-based retail jewellers, light engineers, and property company, has been caused, paradoxically, by fowl pest.

Pre-tax profits fell by £48,929 to £303,948 for the year to February 28, but the total dividend has been held at 21 per cent. Sales rose by 3 per cent to £238,000.

The board reports that the "severe and widespread fowl pest epidemic took its toll in the second half of the financial year, leaving a subsidiary which makes equipment for the poultry industry, with a profit reduction of £78,000.

Current orders indicate an improving trend, and other engineering sales are 16 per cent ahead of those for the corresponding period last year. The retail division's profit recovery has been sustained in the current year, and sales are up by 11 per cent on the first four months of last year.

## Dredgers dig extra 4 pc

A sound recovery by British Dredging, the Cardiff-based sand and gravel dredging, ready-mixed concrete, and quarrying group, has resulted in a four-point increase to 12.5 per cent in the dividend for 1970-1.

Group pre-tax profit rose by 32 per cent—up from £344,000 to £456,000—on turnover which increased by 9.7 per cent to £5,353,000. The board says that provided the present level of trading continues, profits for this year should be more than in 1970-1.

## BHD stick to 18 pc

BHD engineers, of Huddersfield, reported a pre-tax profit for 1970-71 of £1,100,383—£101,877 down on the previous year's record level.

However, a reduced tax-charge brings attributable profit to £674,775, compared with £626,054 the previous year. A final dividend of 13 per cent makes a same-again total for the year of 18 per cent.

## St Martins hit peak

St Martins Property shares are at an all-time high at 280p. However, yesterday's final results were expected to be little different from 1969-70. The group's full potential will not be realised till 1973, when some important reversions fall due.

Rents for the year ended April increased from £4 millions to £4.2 millions, but investment income was down from £278,000 to £310,000. After expenses and tax, attributable profits work out at £1.43 millions, against £1.34 millions, and the board is to raise the dividend total by two points to 23 per cent with a final payment of 14 per cent.

The directors also plan an eleven-for-one scrip issue and report that net asset value per 25p ordinary share has increased from 252p to 300p.

## Big recovery by tile group

H. and R. Johnson-Richards Tiles made a spectacular recovery in the second half of last year and the board is to raise the dividend total by 3 points to 18 per cent with a final payment of 9 per cent.

In spite of an 8 per cent fall in the first half, pre-tax profits for the full year increased by just under 40 per cent to £1.5 millions.

## MARKET REPORT

# Wall Street setback counsels caution

Wall Street's 11-point setback overnight prompted a more cautious approach on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. Leading shares were looking rather subdued compared with their performance earlier in the week, though they still held reflection hopes to sustain them, and there was fresh encouragement to be drawn from the first instalment of the Government's massive regional aid scheme.

So it was left to the second-hand market to provide the day's best features as the "catch-up" process got under way.

The "Financial Times" index was up 0.6 points at 403.3. There was plenty of excitement on the big front, where interest centred on Truman Hanbury, following a new Grand Metropolitan offer, and on Cunard, ahead of its keenly awaited reply to the Trafalgar House terms.

Gilt attracted a fairly good two-way business, and after fluctuating throughout the day, ended with a narrow majority of gains to around 1. The new long "Treasury 8½ per cent 1987" — got off to a good start with a ½ premium helped by indications that the stock had been subscribed for when lists opened and closed on Tuesday.

Movements among industrial leaders were mostly limited to a few penny either way. However, early falls among inter-

## Fore St chairman faces questions

Mr B. G. Rose, chairman of Fore Street Investments, spent almost 50 minutes at yesterday's annual meeting answering a mass of detailed questions about the group's activities.

The questioners included Mr B. W. Jones and Mr J. Bland who are members of the Association of Fore Street Shareholders, a group strongly critical of some members of the board.

Much of the criticism centred around the group's site at Sale, Cheshire, which has yet to be developed, and the company's investment in Beach Villas which one shareholder felt might need financial resources that could be better used in Britain.

The chairman would not commit himself to a forecast on the present financial year but he said the group's properties would show a small excess of market value over book value although the directors are unable to assess it yet.

## Name change

At an extraordinary annual meeting the name of Stanley Weston Group was changed to Weston Pharmaceuticals.

# CLOSING PRICES

Account: July 23  
Settlement: August 3

## LONDON

### BRITISH FUNDS

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## CORPS & BOARDS

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## FOREIGN

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## DOMINION & COLONIAL

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## AMERICAN & CANADIAN

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## BANKS & HP

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## ELECTRICAL & RADIO

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## BREWERIES

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## BUILDING & PAINTS

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## PROPERTY & TRUSTS

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## RUBBER & TEA

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## STORES

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## TEXTILES

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## UNIT TRUSTS

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## INSURANCE

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## MINING & TIN

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## OIL

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## SHIPPING

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%

## LOAN

30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%
30-75 50%	100%	150%	200%



# ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

## Opportunities Overseas Engineers

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Civil Engineers for the following appointments. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract to the overseas Government for 2 to 3 years in the first instance. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

### SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

**£3,238-3,575/Kenya**  
To head a specialist unit or Provincial Branch Office of the Water Development Division, dealing with investigation, design, construction and operation of water projects and to train local staff. He must be 38-55 and MICE with a minimum of 10 years' responsible experience, of which at least two must be at a supervisory level. A gratuity of 25% (45% if leave foregone) of total emoluments is also payable.

### ASSISTANT ENGINEER

**£1,800-3,328/Lesotho**  
To undertake field measurement of river flow and suspended sediment, operation of water level recording stations and surveys of gauging sites and installations. He must be 23-32, exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution of Civil Engineers examination, with minimum of one year's postgraduate qualification in hydrology, and be prepared to spend long periods in the field. A gratuity of 25% (45% if leave foregone) of total emoluments is also payable.

### LECTURERS (HIGHWAYS)

**£1,966-3,308/Kenya**  
To lecture and demonstrate to students on all subjects allied to road maintenance and construction, from Superintendent to Overseer level, including plant maintenance and use, and to organise practical training work. They must be 28-55 and MICE, or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution of Civil Engineers examination, with a minimum of three years' practical experience in highway engineering, with some teaching experience. A gratuity of 25% (45% if leave foregone) of total emoluments is also payable.

### SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEERS

**£2,937-3,045/Malawi**  
To be responsible for supervision of construction, by contract or direct labour, of major highway projects. They must be 32-55 and MICE with substantial senior experience in highway design and construction. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

### IRRIGATION ENGINEER

**£1,832-2,826/Malawi**  
To carry out field investigation, survey, design, construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage and flood control schemes independently in the field under the direction of the Chief Irrigation Engineer. He must be 25-50, MICE or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examination with some experience in drainage and irrigation or a relevant postgraduate qualification. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

### HYDROLOGIST

**£2,224-3,384/Zambia**  
To be responsible for selection of sites for new hydroelectric stations, operation of existing stations, and development of hydroelectric and experimental equipment; liaison with the Hydrological Engineer and the Luangwa Development Survey. He must be 27-55 and MICE, or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examination, or alternatively hold a relevant science degree with a postgraduate diploma in hydrology and have at least 2 years' experience of hydrological fieldwork. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

### CIVIL ENGINEER

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# Britain's top man must ignore national title

By JOHN RODDA

Peter Gabbett, who is Britain's first decaathlon competitor to bridge the gap to European standards with telephone Arthur Gold, the secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, this morning to ask if he may miss the AAA championships at Blackburn this weekend.

For a man who has worked at the event for five years and mastered not only his strains and tensions but also the varying skills, the explosiveness and the stamina which is necessary, it must be strange that the national title holds no real value. But this is the position in which Gabbett finds himself and he needs another self-examination to understand the position.

The European championships in Helsinki next month will be on a Tartan surface and Gabbett feels, as many of the athletes who compete in the event against France on the cinder track at Portsmouth last weekend, that there is little point in running and jumping on cinder surfaces to try to improve.

Yesterday Gabbett, a leading sprinter in the Royal Navy, was second in the 100 metres and 200 metres in the Inter-Service championships in the cinder track at Portsmouth. He was also second in the 100 metres and 200 metres in the cinder track at Portsmouth last weekend, that there is little point in running and jumping on cinder surfaces to try to improve.

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hardly altered since the early 1960s, when the triangular match with Holland and Belgium was begun. It seems extraordinary that this year there has been no national decathlon or pentathlon championship or trial on a cinder track. Apart from the international match with Holland, Gabbett has been competing in Kassel, after some scrounging round to get the money, while he has been the British record with a score of 7,903 points.

He was invited by the Dutch who were in Leicester to compete last weekend in Holland, on a Tartan surface, but British chose him as a reserve man for the international match at Portsmouth, which seems to have been an error of priorities. "I wanted to compete in a good class and the money, which I can concentrate upon them between the European and national championships," he told me.

But a cinder track, take-off and approach runs at Blackburn may deceive and only leave him in a position where he is not going to compete in his national championship. That may seem harsh on Blackburn, a town which Gabbett has achieved he has to be cosseted and helped

them all with a throw in the discus of 188ft 5in, uphill, which is again close to his national record.

Ooe athlete missing from the sport was Jim Douglas of the Navy, who has a recurrence of a stress fracture of the leg which means that he will miss the most crucial eight weeks of the season. The six miles seem to have caused a deal of new interest in the AAA championships at Crystal Palace on Saturday week. Dick Quax of New Zealand, the Commonwealth Games, 1,500 metres silver medalist, has entered and has Aki Bui Bu of Kenya, who won the 400 metres hurdles in the recent U.S.-Russia World match.

Tom Benson, the Australian 1,500 metres champion, will be coming together with their pole vault champion Ed Johnson. A full team of Nigerians have also entered. In spite of the nearness of the European Games, the organisers are also getting inquiries from several European countries. Said Tom Benson, the national coach, yesterday.

Bedford, who broke the European 5,000 metres record in Edinburgh last month, will now run in that event at the championships on the Saturday—the race has been switched from the Friday.

## Results

**100 METRES**—D. G. Halliday (RAF) 12.5, 2nd: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 12.8, 3rd: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 13.0, 4th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 13.2, 5th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 13.5, 6th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 13.8, 7th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 14.0, 8th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 14.2, 9th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 14.5, 10th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 14.8, 11th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 15.0, 12th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 15.2, 13th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 15.5, 14th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 15.8, 15th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 16.0, 16th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 16.2, 17th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 16.5, 18th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 16.8, 19th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 17.0, 20th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 17.2, 21st: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 17.5, 22nd: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 17.8, 23rd: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 18.0, 24th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 18.2, 25th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 18.5, 26th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 18.8, 27th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 19.0, 28th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 19.2, 29th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 19.5, 30th: J. G. Halliday (RAF) 19.8, 31st: J. 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